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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

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|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | ASAD ZUBERI | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 1222481 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 1/12/2021 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. **(150 words) 10**

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The government recently passed GNCTD Amendment Act, 2021 which has ramifications on relationship between Center and govt. of Delhi

Changes Introduced in Act

(1) Interpretation of 'govt': is now to be Lieutenant Governor (LG) and not State Assembly.

(2) Rules of Procedure: of Delhi State Legislative Assembly to be aligned with Lok Sabha.

(3) LG can recommend certain bills for President Assent

(4) Assembly to take LG recommendation on executive decisions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues with the Act

1. Against spirit of Democracy.
2. Against Federal Principles.
3. Violates principle of Separation of Power
4. SC in NCT of Delhi V/S UOI (2018) pronounced LG must act as per advice of Council of Ministers
5. Will hamper Delhi's Development from people's representatives.

→ Have taking examples from Global Metropolitan like Washington DC, government elected by people in a city must have power to work for people as per spirit of Co-operative Federalism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.

**(150 words) 10**

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 124 A of Indian Penal Code (IPC) defines Law of Sedition under which government can imprison for life or impose fine on citizen for inciting issues against government established by law.

Valid Arguments for Law of Sedition

1. Helps in Maintaining Public Order
2. Used for protecting National Security.
3. Held constitutional by Supreme Court in Kedar Nath Singh Case (1962)
4. Used to control issues of Internal Security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[eg] It was used against Naxalbari uprising

Issues with Law of Sedition

① Ambiguity regarding implementation and Wording of law.

② Used to silence Media and voice of People.

[eg] Vinod Dua Case (2021)

③ Arbitrary use by government.

→ Hence though law has been instrumental in maintaing National Security, as per Law Commission Report, a proper clarity in terms of application is required. Following SCordens, only Violence must be considered as an offence under Sedition.

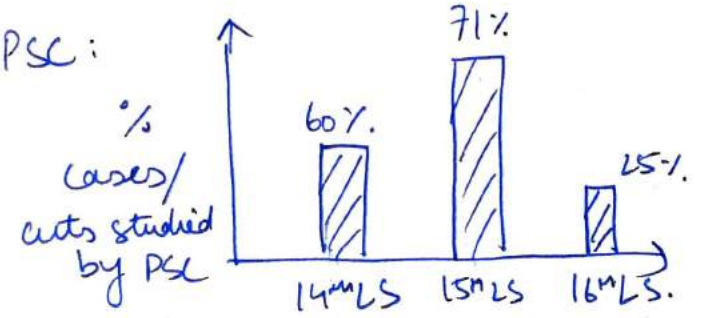
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Parliamentary Standing Committees (PSCs) are permanent committees containing Members of Parliament, having a secretariat and work under the Speaker or Presiding Officer.

→ Recent report by Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) cites reduced concurrence by PSC:




**Issues contributing to decline**

(1) Lack of debate on laws in the house

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(2) No reference or reduced reference by Speaker / Presiding Officer to PSC.

(3) Less sittings of Parliament.

(4) Dominance of Ruling Parties.

(5) Tenure of only 1 year leads to lack of time for holistic discussion.

Addressing these Issues

(1) Increasing tenure of PSCs to 2 years (recommended by RS Chairman).

(2) Strengthening Voice of Opposition.

(3) Performance Review of PSCs on a regular basis. (2nd ARC)

→ Since Deliberative Democracy forms heart and soul of a successful democratic setup, PSCs must be strengthened for better legislation in country.

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4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prime Ministers Office (PMO) refers to the administrative setup working directly under leadership of Prime Minister (PM) headed by Principal Secretary.

Immense decision Making Power of PMO

1. Controls prime portfolios like Space, Science and Technology (PM-STIAC) to influence its decision.
2. Influences the Cabinet Committees conduct and co-ordination.

Advantages

1. Efficient and fast decision making.

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(2) Synonymous with Cabinet form of government (PM is de-facto head of government)

(3) Better co-ordination between Ministries

(4) Streamlined Policy Making.

(5) PM as people's representative, hence justifying power concentration.

Issues

(1) Decreased deliberation on Policies.

(2) Effect of 'Kitchen Cabinet' on decisions.

(3) Undermines Constitutional Morality

(4) Against spirit of Federalism.

→ Hence, though the PMO justifies itself to be a centre of power, too much centralisation cuts against spirit of federalism and a Decentralised approach is necessary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.

**(150 words) 10**

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Data, in terms of social, political, economic, demographic spheres help the policy makers to formulate policies and hence leads the better governance.

Role of Data in governance in India

(1) Helps in formulating Policies.

(2) Better targetting of welfare Measures

(3) Helps in e-governance initiatives.

eg Aadhaar Data used Adhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) has helped in Direct Benefit Transfer.

(4) Helps in maintaining Security by predicting Social behaviour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

(1) Centralisation of data for governance leads the risk of Data Breach.

(2) Privacy issues of citizens.
(KS Puttaswamy Case (2017) cites Right to Privacy as fundamental right under Art 21)

(3) Lack of Infrastructure to harness data.

(4) Collected data is often not in usable form. (for AI Models).

Remedial Measures
- Data sets must be in usable form
- streamline data collection
- Decentralised Storage of data
- Personal Data Protection Bill, 2020
- Awareness of Citizens

→ Hence though data provides a promising avenue for better governance, growing privacy concerns must be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. **(150 words) 10**

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

As per World Bank, 'Civil Society is defined as any organisation in form of an NGO, Trade Union, etc. working for specific interest in a country'.

Conditions leading the emergence

(1) No committment of government to work on Sensitive Issues.

eg LGBTQ issue and Nuz foundation

(2) Less resources at govt. dispense for education, health, etc.

eg Kerala NGOs work for high literacy is commendable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) No representation by political parties of certain sections of population:

[eg] Small groups like Safai Karmchari.

(4) Government's Policy on Voluntary Organisation, 2007.

(5) Increasing Govt - NGO collaboration to implement schemes and measures.

Contribution of Civil Society for governance
- → Awareness of Citizens
- → Delivery of Welfare Measures.
- → Representation of Grievances.
- → Mobilisation for Just Issues.
- → Infrastructure support to Govt.

→ Hence, in changing Socio-economic scenarios, effective governance calls for a GO-NGO partnership.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently the government has rolled out Gati Shakti Mission to streamline the projects and implementation under governments capacity.

Gati Shakti to solve Infrastructure Bottlenecks

1. Alignment with projects of National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP).
2. Provision of effective disposal of infrastructure finance requirement
3. Mission mode implementation for a targetted service delivery approach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Streamlining Governance.

1. Co-operation and co-ordination of several Ministries.
2. Using PRAGATI portal to monitor and report on bottlenecks in governance.
3. Grievance redressal of bidders and private contractors
4. Implementation of PPP model to deliver infrastructure assistance.

→ Hence, since Infrastructure and effective governance forms backbone of any successful Welfare State, Gati Shakti is indispensible to this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Informal nature of India's economy has been a long drawn issue. As per Centre of Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), close to 91% of India's workers are engaged in unorganised sector.

Issues faced by Workers

1. No regulation of Working Hours.
2. Poor Working Conditions
3. Lack of Social Security Benefits.
4. No Insurance / Coverage in event of injury at Workplace.
5. No provision of Humane living conditions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Meagre Wages, sometimes lower than Minimum Wages.

**e-Shram Portal**

Launched by Ministry of Labour.

(1) Helps in tracking Migrant Workers.

(2) Provision of Social security Benefits through Social Security Funds.

(3) Provision of inclusion in Pension Scheme

(4) Delivery and eligibility of Welfare Measures like PDS by implementing One Nation One Ration Card.

→ Govt. is making constant efforts to provide just working conditions as a mandate under Art 41 and 42 of Constitution ~~across~~ through initiatives like e-Shram.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.

(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent G-7 meeting has concluded to support the idea of Global Minimum Taxation (Corporate) to get rid of Base Erosion Profit Shifting (BEPS)

Significance of Development

(1) Will eradicate the 'race to the bottom' of countries acting as Tax havens for MNCs.

(2) Increase in resources to government.

(3) Decrease in Tax Evasion.

(4) Boost to global Economy post pandemic Slump.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Better Welfare Measures due to increased financial resources to govt.

Prospects for India

- As per Tax Justice Network India loses around 10 bn USD annually due tax evasion.

(1) Reduce in Tax evasion of MNCs going profit in India.

(2) 15% limit suggested is below India's limit (of 22%), hence not effecting its own resources.

Challenges in this regard for India includes: (1) Increase in unaccounted transactions and Black Money by MNCs to evade taxes.

(2) Least Developed countries may no longer act as hub of development for MNCs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geo-politics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests.

**(150 words) 10**

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

AUKUS security pact refers to a trilateral pact between Australia - UK - US recently announced in relation the Nuclear Submarines in Indo-Pacific.

New Era in Global Politics

(1) Formalisation of age-old ties between Australia - UK - US.

(2) Intelligence sharing to be improved as this group has emerged from 'Five Eyes' intelligence grouping.

(3) Counter the China's hegemony in Indo Pacific.

(4) One of the first Security Pact in IOR.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Alienation of France which is a major power in Indian Ocean Region.

AUKUS and India's Interest

(1) Complement to QUAD as AUKUS is a security part while AUKUS is security.

(2) Democratic countries to become significant in region, a positive for India.

(3) Will help in Countering China in IOR

→ Given all the positives for India's foreign policy, AUKUS goes contrary to ASEAN's interest of Non-Nuclearised South Pacific. Hence QUAD's partnership with AUKUS can help to win ASEAN co-operation on the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. (250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd and 74th amendment Acts (1992) ushered the era of Local Government in India. However lack of fiscal empowerment is evaluing effectiveness of these bodies.

Devolution of Finances : Importance

1. For effective implementation of Policies.
2. To upgrade Health infrastructure at PHC and SHC level.
3. To provide autonomy to Local Bodies
4. To enable innovation in governance at local levels.

(5) To address regional issues which are better understood by Local governments

**Reasons behind lack of Financial Devolution**

(1) lack of complete devolution of powers as per 11th and 12th Schedule.

(2) Centralised nature of Fiscal Architecture.

(3) Overly Prescriptive attitude of Central Sector Schemes (CSS)

Eg As per data by CEDA, around 40% of total Devolved funds are for CSS.

(4) lack of rights to levy Taxes.

(5) Taxes assigned to Urban Local Bodies (like Octroi) give less/negligible financial resource base.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

(1) effective devolution as per 11th and 12th schedule.

(2) Government must act as enablers for local government.

(3) Right to raise their own taxes must be expanded.

(4) As per ~~[illegible]~~ Punchhi Commission Report (2007), local govt. must be given more representation in legislative council.

(5) Implementation of recommendation of State Finance Commission and FC.

→ Hence, only by fiscal empowerment of local bodies, local governments can act as an effective tier of government.

12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India. **(250 words) 15**

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Doctrine of Separation of Powers refers to the separation or distinction in powers of different organs of government to ensure better administration and legislation

Provisions in Constitution

(1) Article 50 : DPSP talks about separation of Executive and Judiciary.

(2) Art 211 and 111 : Judiciary can't intervene in procedures of legislature.

(3) Conduct of Judges cannot be discussed ~~unless~~ in Legislature unless a procedure of impeachment is at action.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Judicial Activism is defined as the process in which Judges of Courts follow an activist approach the deliver justice to citizens, not following usual Judicial Precepts.

- Art 142 enables Judiciary to take measures to deliver complete justice, giving birth to Judicial Activism.
- Art 13 : gives Judiciary Power the strike down provisions/legislations or actions of executives if they are ultra-vires.

**Advantages of Judicial Activism**

1. Enables Checks and Balances.
2. Helps in establishing a Welfare State.

(3) Decreases Majoritarian Tendencies and Hasty Legislations

eg In COVID-19, a 12 member committee was established to oversee oxygen allocation to states/UTs by SC.

Issues with Judicial Activism

(1) Judicial Activism turning into Judicial Adventurism and Judicial Overreach.

(2) SF: Fund-Functionary issue is understood better by Legislature.

(3) Encroachment of power of Democratically elected government ⇒ Against Democratic Spirit.

→ Though Activism has yielded jewels, SC in 2006 judgements has asked Judges to practice restraint as Judiciary cannot encroach on powers of government of day.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीत होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral Bonds are defined as instruments used by political parties to collect funding. It was introduced as a part of Finance Act 2017.

Provisions of Electoral Bond Scheme

1. Anonimity: Anyone buying electoral bonds will stay anonymous in identity.
2. They can be bought only through electronic payment or demand Draft.
3. Political Parties to encash bonds within 15 days.
4. Finance Act removes limit of 7.5% (of Profit)

from Companies enabling unlimited funding.

Issues with Transparency and Accountability

① Anonymous Transactions disable even Election Commission of India (ECI) and Income Tax Authority to get information on funding.

② Increases role of Money in election

eg Recent report by ADR ⇒ 6 lakh Cr has been spent in electoral bonds.

③ Provides opportunity to Corporates to lobby and effect govt. policies.

④ 'Right to Know' as a fundamental right is overtailed.

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Way Forward

1. Compulsory auditing powers to ECI and Income Tax Authorities to Party funds.
2. Transparency of funding by disclosure of identity to ECI.
3. Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendations to provide for State funding of elections
4. PUCL v/s UOI (2004) : SC provided for Transparency and people Right To Know the candidates of elections.

→ Though electoral bonds scheme paves a way to curb black Money in elections. Increased ~~autonom~~ anonymity has decreased Transparency and Accountability.

**14.** The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Principle of Subsidiarity refers to the capacity of Executive to deal with post legislation issues arising out of dynamic nature of Indian Polity.

→ This principle is reflected in the policy of Delegated Legislation present in Indian constitution

Subsidiarity and COVID-19

(1) Inadequacy of Legislation :

- Epidemics diseases Act 1897 was an outdated provision, however was used with Subsidiary rules being

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notified continuously during pandemic.

(2) Lack of Parliament Sittings:

- Due to pandemic, many welfare measures were rolled out by ordinances or by executive actions.

(3) More power to local government:

- Asha Workers and Auxillary Nurse Midwives were used to identify patients and effectively control pandemic at forefront.

(4) Continuous Monitoring by Executive:

- PM himself appeared several times announcing policies and maintaining transparency

(5) Autonomy to Medical Bodies:

- Principle of Subsidiarity was respected as Medical bodies like ICMR, NCDC were given autonomous powers and upper hand in decision making.

→ Hence, even when country's legislative framework was compromised, in a once in a century COVID-19 crisis, principle of Subsidiarity was respected and reflected to manage crisis in country.

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15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. (250 words) 15
सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Social Media, being a prominent mode of communication and interactions has helped to increase transparency and accountability in governance.

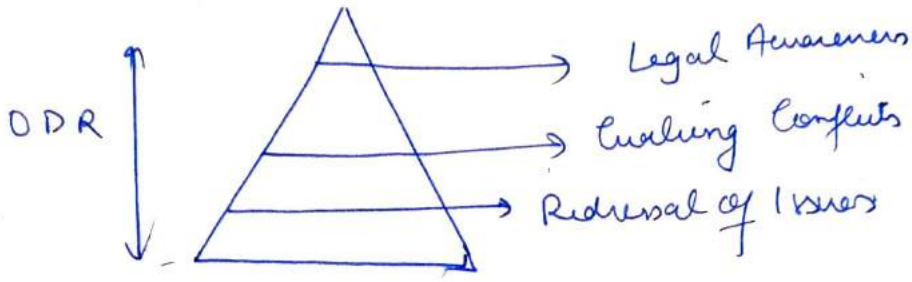
Role of Social Media in Governance

(1) Dissemination of Information by government.
[eg] government bodies and politicians disseminate information through Twitter handles.

(2) Grievance Redressal:
Portals made by Traffic Police, Cyber Crime Cells, etc. help in effective grievance redressal.

(3) Online Dispute Resolution:

Helps in achieving 3 levels of Dispute Solutions




(4) Social Audit increasing Transparency:

government issuing information of resources used by it for people and leaders through Social Media.

(5) e-governance initiatives through social media

Institutional Accountability refers to accountability being claimed by different organs or institutions of government in public space.

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Social Media Accountability not a substitute to Institutional Accountability

(1) Digital divide in country makes Social Media inaccessible to masses.
(TRAI report says only 54% have access to internet).

(2) Increasing Gender Divide and discrimination on Social Media makes Accountability 'Men Centric'
(GSMA report says only 14.9% Women safely have access to Social Media & Internet).

→ Hence, in a country where at least 50% of population don't have access to internet and social Media, Institutional Accountability and Transparency becomes sin-qua-non of effective governance.

16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

State in a democratic setup like India is bound by procedures, cautious deliberation and rights of citizens. Hence it is often remarked that capacity to deliver services is questionable.

Incentives to State to deliver services

1. Exchequer to country's Tax Resources.
2. Collector of Foreign Exchange Resources (FOREX) for Economic Sustainability.
3. State receives global Aid and cuts

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as a centre the implement Welfare measures of global institutions.

Intentions of State

(1) Promises made in election Manifesto.

(2) Policies for delivery of Welfare made and announced in President's Address.

(3) Citizens Charter as a committment to effective service delivery and grievance Redressal.

(4) Provision of Transparency and Accountability to citizens the ensure Intentions of State and its progress.

Compromised Capacity to deliver

1. Red Tapism and delay due to Procedural issues
2. Institutional Capacity to check and measure progress is compromised.
3. Infrastructural Capacity to implement policies is lacking.
4. Less absorption capacity of states and bodies of allocated funds
5. Decrease Social Capital and trust of citizens in capacity of State.

→ Though the intentions and Incentives look promising, capacity to deliver must be ramped up by adopting Sevottam Model of Governance and improving Centre-State coordination

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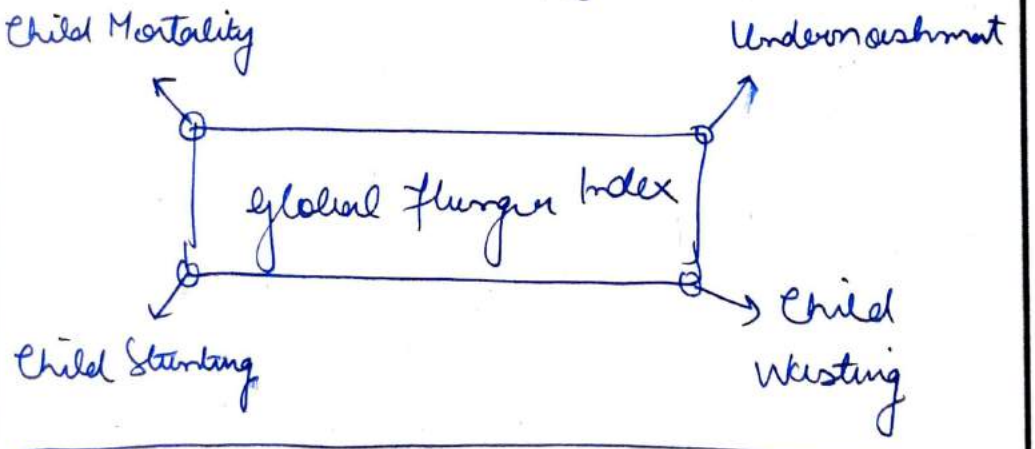
17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent Global Hunger Index Report (2021) published by Concern World Wide and Welt Hunger Hilfe ranks India 101st, behind Bangladesh, Pakistan and other neighbours. Hunger situation in India is under 'Serious' category as per report.




Status of Food Production in India

(1) After green revolution in 1960s, India has become self sufficient in food production.

(2) India ranks 1st in Rice, 2nd in Wheat, 1st in Coarse grains, 1st in Milk Production and 2nd in Fruits & Vegetables

→ Clearly Food Production is not an issue of Hunger Issue in India as India is a net exporter of food since 2 decades.

Underlying Issues :

(1) Lack of Food Processing Industries to increase shelf life of food.

(2) Lack of proper Storage Facility due to compromised infrastructure

(3) Food Wastage : As per FCI data, 64000 tonnes was wasted (2011-17).

(4) Lack of Forward - Backward linkages in Supply Chain of food.

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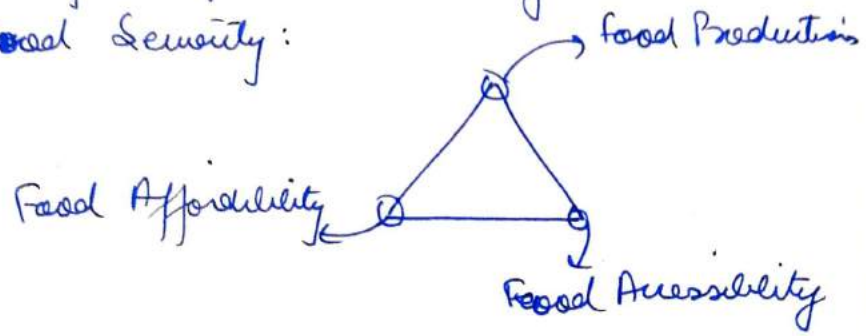
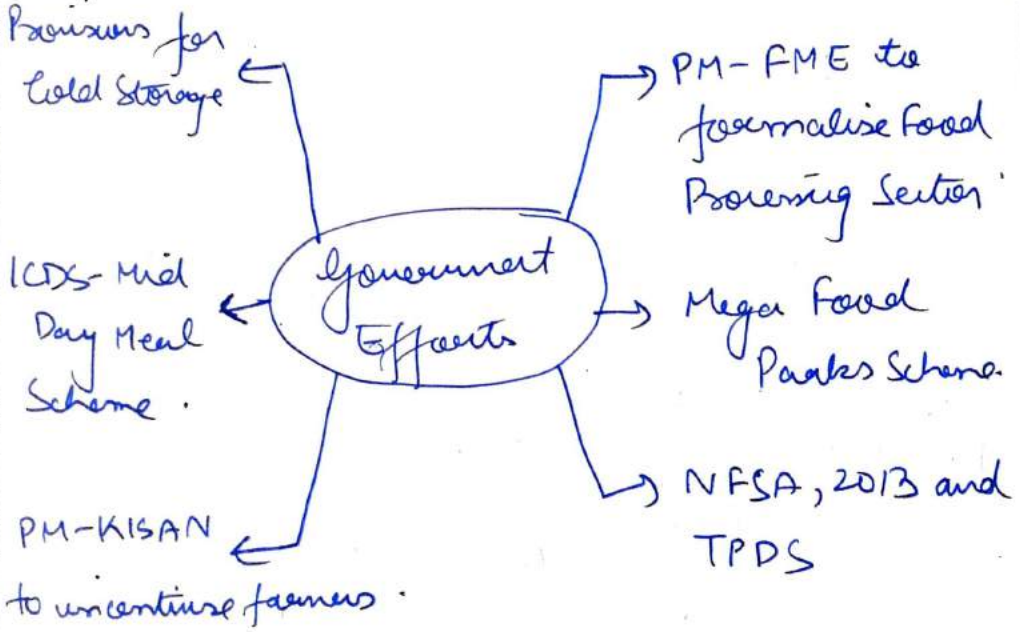
(5) Lack of 3 pillars working in tandem for Food Security:




→ Therefore, though, India has achieved Food Self sufficiency, as per SOFI Report 2020, around 23.3% of total Hunger Stricken population is Indian. Underlying issues must be addressed at priority.

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**18.** Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Healthcare, Education and Nutrition forms the 3 indespensible pillars of Human Capital Development. Democratization of Primary health care refers to availability of healthcare services to all equitably.

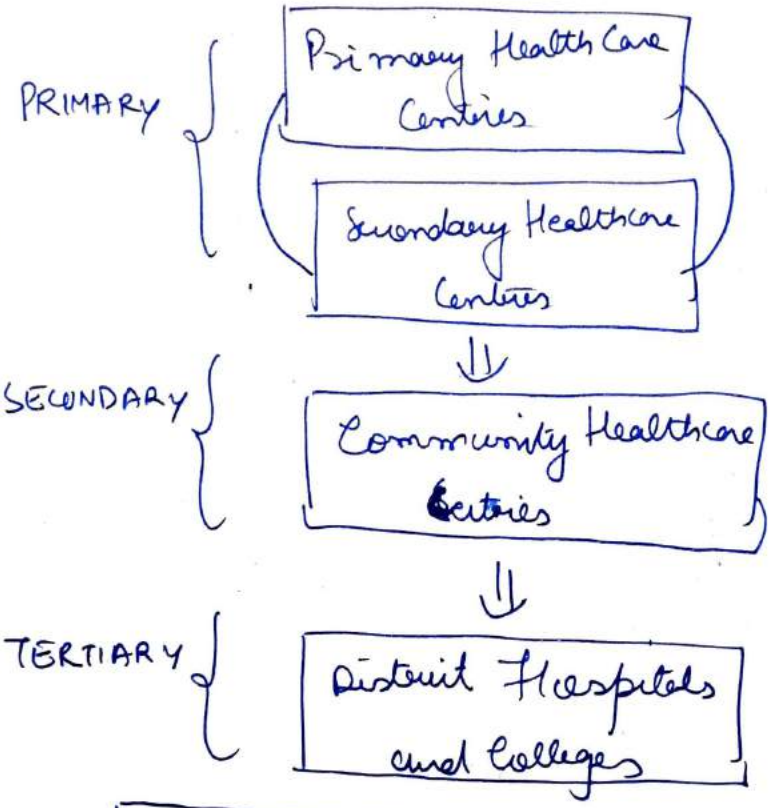


fig: Healthcare System in India

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## Democratisation of Primary Health care in India

Advantages:

1. Provision of 'Health care for all'
2. In tune with Art 47 to provide health care services to citizens (DPSP).
3. Decentralised response to disease outbreaks for control.
4. Increased accessibility of Healthcare services in remote location.
5. Decrease in IMR and MMR by increase in Institutional deliveries.
6. Decrease in Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) on healthcare (NHA 2018 data says it is 48.8%.)

→ Hence this is indispensible to decrease regional inequalities of health care services.

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## Efforts by government for Democratization

1. PM-JAY: Providing ₹ 5 lakh insurance to poor families.
2. PM-AYUSH (ABHIM): Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Modernisation.
3. Door to door Vaccination under 'Ghar Ghar Dastak' initiative

## Way Forward

1. Use of Telehealth initiatives like e-Sanjeevani to conduct Collective Sessions for similar disease control.
2. Use of ECHO platform for capacity building of healthcare staff.
3. Improving capacity of Local bodies to improve PHCs, SHCs, CHC infrastructure.

→ Hence, the current initiatives of govt. cast a promising picture towards achievement of SDG 3 by democratisation of Healthcare.

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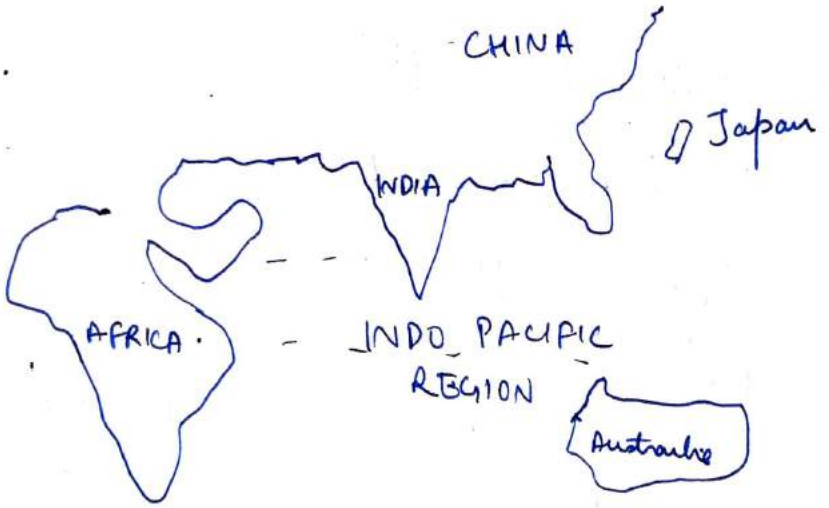
19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific Region refers the the region surrounding Indian subcontinent, including Indian Ocean, South China Sea and Pacific Island states.




**Global Shift Towards the Region**

(1) Shift of US foreign Policy to align with Interest of Indo Pacific.

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(2) growing India-US relationship.

(3) Increase in groupings involving Indo Pacific [eg] QUAD, BIMSTEC, SAARC

(4) Increase in Interest of European Union and UK in Indo Pacific post Brexit.

(5) Shift of conflict of interest from Atlantic to the Pacific region.

Factors Driving this Shift

(1) growing importance and hegemonic tendencies of China and efforts by US to limit that.

(2) Region represents more than 1/3rd of global Population

(3) Hub of developing Economies, a fertile ground of Investments.

(4) Present in several Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) like Aden-Malacca

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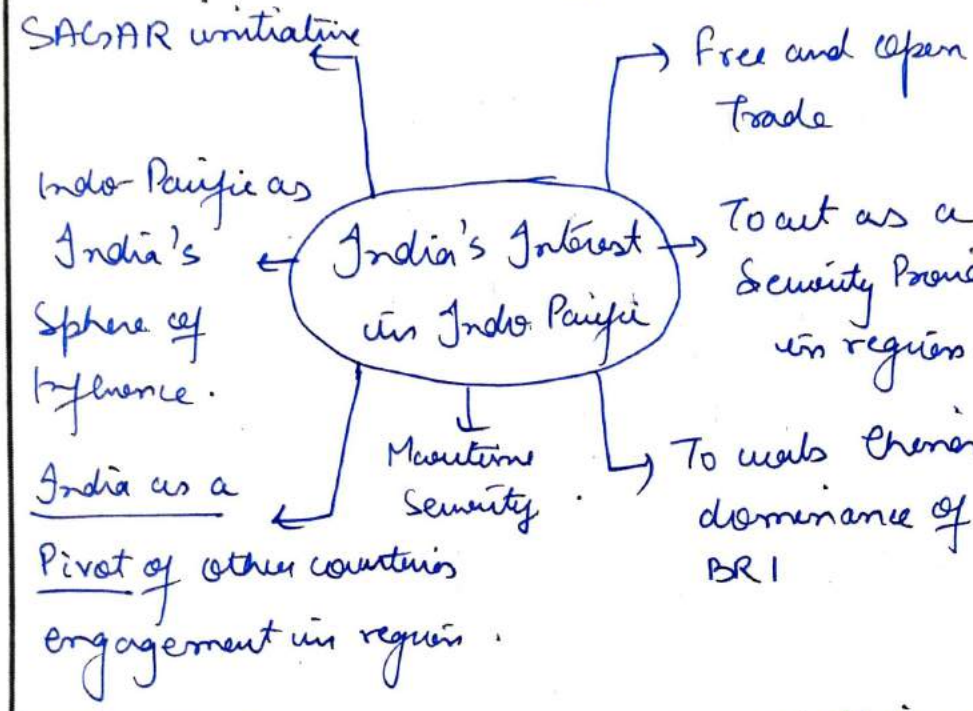
and Hormuz - Malacca route.

(5) Indispensible for Energy / Trade Security.




Challenges (1) growing Importance of China in region.

(2) Territorial disputes with Countries like China and Nepal.

(3) Climate Change to effect Indo Pacific adversely.

→ Hence, since the World stage is set to change its course to Indo pacific, India must act as a security provider in region.

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**20.** India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Recent coup by Taliban in Afghanistan has changed India's engagement with Afghanistan government and calls for a change in Policy.

Strategic Goals of India in Afghan Region

1. To gain a window to cross Central Asia by passing Pakistan.
2. To improve regional Connectivity
3. To curb Terrorism in region for National Security.
4. Age-old Developmental Partnership with Afghanistan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) To decrease Pakistan influence in region.

(6) To prevent Afghanistan from becoming an economic drawn for China

Current Regional and Global Strategic Environment

(1) Fears instability in region post US- Withdrawal.

(2) China's interest in lithium reserves of Afghanistan.

(3) China's efforts to curb Turkistan Islamic Movement (TIM) to protect insurgency in Xinjiang.

(4) Shifting focus of Cold War from US to Eurasia.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

(1) Engagement with Afghanistan using Regional Diplomacy more than Bilateral Diplomacy.

(2) Becoming active participant in dialogues like Moscow 10 group and Delhi Declaration (eg: India was excluded from Troika plus)

(3) Global Consensus to make Taliban respect Inclusivity, Ethnicity and Welfare in governance.

(4) Using UNSC as a forum to curb terrorism in region.

→ Since Taliban takeover of Afghanistan is a reality now, India must actively use its diplomacy in region to protect its investments and diaspora.

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1515)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | ASAD ZUBERI | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 1222481 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 17/12/2021 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
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| 11 | 15 | |
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| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the meaning of off-budget borrowings and its role in helping the government raise funds for various expenditures. Also, comment on its desirability. (150 words) 10

बजटेतर उधारी (ऑफ-बजट बॉरोइंग्स) का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और विभिन्न व्ययों के लिए धन जुटाने में सरकार की सहायता करने में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी वांछनीयता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Off budget borrowing is defined as the borrowing which is done by the entities like PSUs and other government companies on directions of government.

Role of helping govt. in Raising Funds

1. Borrowed amount does not count in Fiscal Deficit.
2. Help to keep a good rating in Credit Rating Agencies
3. Promote investments in ~~cont~~ economy
4. Help govt. to spend on welfare measures.

(5) Funds available for emergency expenditure

eg CAG Report 2019 says Food Corporation of India borrowed 2.2 lakh Cr. (2016-19) from NSSF.

Ways of off Budget borrowing:

(1) By issuing Bonds
(2) By borrowing from Savings.

Is such borrowing Desirable?

(1) leads to opacity in budgeting.
(2) Decreases Fiscal Accountability.
(3) Decreases Working efficiency or credibility of these companies.

→ Recent transparency induced by the govt. to clear off FCI dues is a welcome measure as Transparency in budgetting help to clear Fiscal Accountability & Management

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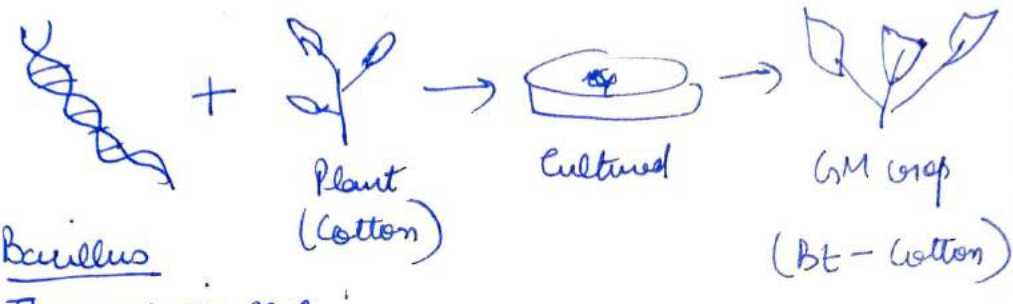
2. It is argued that genetically modified food crops are required to ensure food security of India. Examine in view of concerns regarding introduction of GM crops. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की आवश्यकता है। जी.एम. फसलों की शुरूआत से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Genetically Modified Crops (or GM crops) are defined as crops produced by deliberately altering the genetic structure by genetic engineering to increase crop Resilience.

Requirement for Food Security

1. Prevents pest and help in pest Management.
2. Protects plants from diseases.
3. Ensures high yield per unit area.
4. High returns to the farmer.
5. Resource efficiency improves.




[eg] Only Bt- Cotton is allowed in India

**Concerns regarding Introduction**

(1) May lead to resistance in pest.

[eg] American Bollworm developing resistance from Bt- Cotton

(2) Environmental concerns regarding Bio-accumulation & Magnification.

(3) Weeds may become resistant.

(4) Will replace Natural crops affecting Cropping Pattern.

→ Hence though efficient use of GM crops leads to higher benefits and produce, its use in food crops like Bt-Brinjal and Mustard need to be studied before introduction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's price intervention policies to support its agricultural sector not only create a broken system but also complicate matters related to international trade rules. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

अपने कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए भारत की मूल्य हस्तक्षेप नीतियां न केवल एक अप्रभावी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करती हैं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियमों से संबंधित मामलों को भी जटिल बनाती हैं। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Price Intervention Policies in agriculture followed by Indian govt. involves support (monetary or otherwise) given by govt. to agri-businesses and farmers for augmenting their income & ensuring price stabilization.

Price Intervention in India

- Explicit Input Subsidies
  - eg On fertilizers, Machines.
- Implicit Input Subsidies
  - eg By PDS system (MSP)
- Direct Subsidies
  - eg DBT
- Food Subsidies

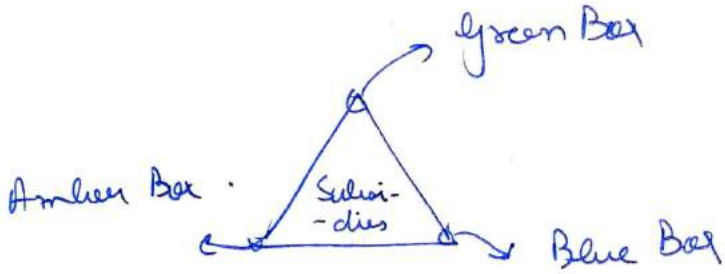
Creation of Broken System

(1) Leads to food inflation by Demand intervention

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Leads to Monoculture farming
(3) Rampant use of Natural Resources.
(4) Regional Imbalance in agriculture increases
(5) Rich farmers are benefitted more.

## Issues in International Trade Rules




(1) Considered as Amber Box Subsidy in Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) at WTO
(2) Issues related to 10% cap.
(3) Issues related to Peace Clause for developing Nations

→ Hence Indian govt. intervention in agriculture pricing is still under issues at WTO. India demands a permanent solution to the issue of Developing Nations welfare measures and related interventions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India has an opportunity to become a leading global food supplier provided it has an efficient supply chain and the right marketing strategies. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के पास एक अग्रणी वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने का अवसर है बशर्ते उसके पास एक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और सही विपणन रणनीति हो। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

Post green revolution, India has witnessed a rapid increase in food production achieving self sufficiency. However, it still lags to claim fair share in international Markets.

**Need for Efficient Supply Chain:**

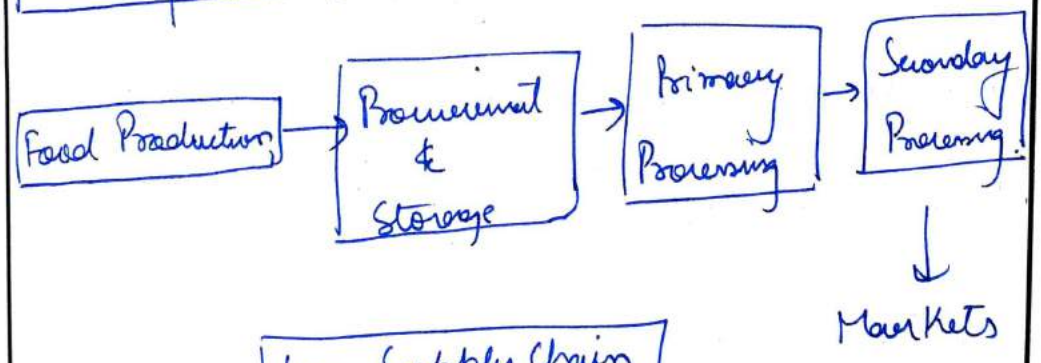



Fig: Supply Chain

(1) As per current data, only 2% of Indian produce is processed ⇒ Need more food Processing.

(2) Better transport is required as per improving upstream processes

(3) Better Storage for better Downstream processes

[eg] As per NITI Ayog, 90,000 Cr Rs wasted due to food waste (2014-19)

As per Shanta Kumar Committee Report (2014)

(4) Better Forward & Backward Linkages needed

(5) More Machine handling and less Man power use

Need for Marketing Strategies

(1) Need for Value addition in Food Processing

(2) More investment needed in Tertiary processing

(3) Need of Ancillary processes like grading, Packaging to be more efficient -

→ Hence, though produce is high, a better implementation of recommendations of Shanta Kr Committee Report by leveraging on Technology & Innovation is needed

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Land banks are increasingly gaining prominence in India to encourage land-use efficiency and enable economic growth. In this context, discuss the benefits of a land bank and state the concerns associated with it.

**(150 words) 10**

भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को प्रोत्साहित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भूमि बैंक भारत में तेजी से प्रमुखता प्राप्त कर रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि बैंक के लाभों तथा इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Banks are defined as a policy of govt. to constitute bodies to manage the utilization of existing land owned by govt./private entities seamlessly for productive purposes.

Benefits of Land Banks

1. Improves Land Use Efficiency.
2. Utilising locked capital from unused land resources.
3. Development of Land Market.
4. Boost to Infrastructure Development due to easy allocation & discovery.

(5) Curbs black Marketing and Land Mafia.

(6) Provides much needed capital and Multiplier effect on economy.

Concerns Associated

(1) May lead to evictions of poor who are inhabitating this land.

(2) Political issues related to regulatory Measures and Land use.

(3) More leverage of technology is needed using GIS based processes.

(4) May lead to unsustainable use of land leading to Environmental Concerns

→ Hence though Land Banks are a promising way forward, assistance of Technology and Environmental Sustainability is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Desertification has been described as one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time and climate change is making it worse. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

मरुस्थलीकरण को वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन इसे और बदतर बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Desertification is defined as the loss of arable land and ecosystem and its rapid degradation into a desert ecosystem.

Desertification as a greatest Challenge:

(1) Loss of arable land.

(2) Lead to food insecurity.

[eg] UN WFP report predicts around 700 million people are food insecure.

(3) Loss of Biodiversity.

(4) Asymmetric effect on Women as they find it hard to find resources.

(5) Economic losses due to decreased production

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## Climate Change & Desertification

(1) Increasing Temperature : IUCN report says 2°C rise can push more than 190 million people in food insecurity.

(2) Climate Migration and Desertification lead to overstressed resources

(3) Loss of groundwater resources due to climate change accelerate desertification.

(4) Climate extreme behaviours lead to loss of vegetation to further desertification.

(5) Tribals/ Nomads living in ~~forest~~ desert are losing their only source of sustenance due to climate change.

→ UN has declared 2021-30 as Decade for Ecosystem Restoration, hence green boundaries are needed to halt desertification at its cusp to threat human existence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In the context of intellectual property rights, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of releasing projects under an 'Open Source' license. **(150 words) 10**

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के संदर्भ में, 'ओपन सोर्स' लाइसेंस के तहत परियोजनाओं को जारी करने के लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, technologies related to IT and softwares are being released as an 'Open Source' for people to use and innovate upon.

eg Aarogya Setu app has been made an Open Source software.

→ IPR concerns related to such a licensing regime is real.

Advantages of Open Source:

(1) Leads to Innovative use of Technology.

(2) Decreases cost of developing such Technology over and over again.

(3) Leads to Social Welfare.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Proliferation and development of Ancillary Technologies.

(5) Open Source Technology used by low Income/developing countries.

Concerns related and disadvantages

(1) May decrease Motivation to build a new technology.

(2) No Rewards for generating and Innovation

(3) May lead to Data Concerns and Privacy Issues.

(4) Restrictions related to Interoperability of such Source.

→ Hence, an Open Source Policy does promise Social Welfare and ~~profit~~ proliferates technology but undes innovation in a long run.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "Indian space sector has been dominated by a single umbrella of government and government institutions." In light of the statement, discuss the significance of Indian Space Association in providing an impetus to space technology in India. **(150 words) 10**

"भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक पर सरकार की एकमात्र संस्था का प्रभुत्व रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संघ के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Space Sector in India, till very recent times was limited to users for government and government companies like ISRO and Antrix due to expertise, investment and operational concerns.

→ As per K. Sivan, India only holds a 2% share of world's space Economy.

Indian Space Association as an Impetus

(1) Increasing Private sector Investment in Space Sector.

(2) Will help in Hand Holding and Training.

(3) Will increase Education and Job opportunities in Space Sector.

(4) ISRO can also focus on high skills task like Gaganyaan Mission.

(5) Will increase competitiveness of Indian technology and launching system in global Market.

eg NSIL recently launched Amazonia, a Brazillian Satellite

Further need of Action

(1) Increasing Students interest in Space Research.

(2) Encouraging global Investment in Indian Space Sector.

(3) A consortium of players from govt. and private representatives for co-ordination

→ Hence, IN-SPACe and NSIL, are a welcome step to proliferate Space Technology in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Man and machine both have an important role in national security and making urban areas secure. In this context, discuss how technology is a major stakeholder in addressing the internal security challenges of India. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और शहरी क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित बनाने में मानव और मशीन दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है।

India has been facing Internal Security challenges of evolving Nature and hence the right co-evolution of Man-Machine based structure is need of the hour.

Threats to Internal Security

(1) Use of Bio-Terrorism by cross border agents.

(2) Cyber Security attacks on Critical Information Infrastructure

(3) Use of Social Media to organise Terrorism

(4) Crypto currency used for Money Laundering.

→ Since, now Technology is leading to a new kind of ~~[illegible]~~ Threats to Security:

Technology as a Major Stakeholders

(1) Use of Frontier Technology like AI to secure Critical Infrastructure

(2) Regulating Crypto currency to clamp down Money laundering.

(3) Use of Technology to curb Radicalisation on Social Media.

(4) Smart Borders and Sensors.

(5) Use of CCTV and Facial Recognitions for Urban Security.

→ Hence, since emerging nature of threats rely on technology, a tech based response to such challenges is need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. National Security Guard (NSG) has emerged as a formidable force equipped to handle various manifestations of terrorism. Discuss the mandate and achievements of this force. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) एक पराक्रमी बल के रूप में उभरा है जो आतंकवाद के विभिन्न रूपों से निपटने के लिए सुसज्जित है। इस बल के अधिदेश और उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Security Guard (NSG) is a sub division of Indian defence forces, primarily under Indian Army which are trained specially to deal with unprecedented emergency challenges like Terror attacks

Mandates

1. Swift response to emergency situation
2. Diffusing the emerging threat based on intelligence.
3. Use of new Technology and weapons to diffuse such situation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) To fight against terror attacks or other violent upsurges.

(5) To give oneself, to serve the country in need.

Achievement

One of the greatest achievement was fighting against the 26/11 attacks by terrorist where NSG. successfully pinned down terrorists and even arrested one to be prosecuted

→ Hence NSG as a special force is indespensible to fight security challenges of our country.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What do you understand by asset monetisation? Why is it needed in India? In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for the National Monetisation Pipeline to succeed. **(250 words) 15**

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के सफल होने के लिए समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

Asset Monetisation is defined as a policy recently being used by govt. of India to lease off some of its assets to private entities in exchange of a lumpsum amount without losing ownership.

Need of Asset Monetisation in India

1. Provides Much needed capital to the government.
2. Govt. can invest this capital to further develop Infrastructure.
3. Unlocks the capital locked in assets.

(4) Introduces efficient Technology in asset operation.

(5) Under utilised assets gain benefits due to Private Investment.

→ In India, going through an economic slowdown and unemployment, this is a much needed policy.

**Issues to be Addressed for NMP**

(1) All projects may not attract private Investments.

(2) Govt. may loose profits in under-utilised assets in long run.

(3) May lead to increased cost to Consumer

(4) Employee uproar in the sectors which is seeing this as Privatisation need to be addressed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Private entities may degrade or use assets unsustainably.

Sectors to be Monetized → Airports, Railway, Telecom, Highway, etc.

Routes used in NMP → PPP Model
↳ InvIT Model

Way Forward :

(1) An independent Asset Monetization Regulatory Commission should be set up.

(2) Monitoring the use based on contractual agreements.

(3) Keeping doors open for govt. intervention if cost to consumer increases.

→ Clearly, NMP is a welcome step to provide a fillip to a slowing economy but regulation, improved governance and efficient use is key to a sustainable use.

12. What is social stock exchange (SSE)? Discuss the need for setting up of SSEs and key challenges in their effective implementation. **(250 words) 15**
सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (SSE) क्या है? SSEs की स्थापना की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Stock Exchange (SSE) is defined as the platform instituted by the govt. where people/companies can buy bonds listed by firms/NGOs for funding the Social Welfare Measures.

→ Such exchanges, though first in India are already in operation in Europe and USA.

Need for setting up SSE

(1) Provision of funding to Social Sectors like Health, Education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Welfare approach to governance is ensured through such exchanges.

(3) Better tracking of funds invested in Social Sector

(4) Decreases fund diversions for unscrupulous purposes.

(5) Human Capital indicators like Nutrition, Skills of weaker section, etc. to be improved by Private investment. Hence reduces load on govt.

Key Challenges

(1) Tracking of funds raised by such exchange is a challenge.

(2) Credibility of organisation being listed on SSE needs to be ensured.

(3) If not monitored, may lead to another window for Money Laundering Activities.

(4) May not attract the required Investments from private entities.

(5) Less players may come up for enlisting on SSE due to over regulation.

Way Forward

(1) Provision of an Independent agency to monitor credible use of funds.

(2) RBI and SEBI must have some control over Social Stock Market.

(3) Firms using SSE as a route of CSR compliance must be audited to avoid Money Netting and Integration

→ Hence, SSE is a needed to ensure Transparency and Accountability in Social Stock Market. Govt and private entities can be equal sharers in Welfare.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the context of India, highlight the importance of agriculture extension. What are the challenges faced in provisioning of agriculture extension services? How does the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) address these issues? **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में, कृषि विस्तार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं के प्रावधान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMAET) इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान करता है?

Agriculture Extension is defined as application of new knowledge, Techniques and Technology in agriculture by means of Farmer education & Training.

→ India is at forefront of such practices under National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) as a part of Kisan Sampada Yojana.

Importance of Agriculture Extension

(1) Help in ensuring sustainable agriculture practices.

[eg] Training of farmers on Zero Tillage Farming

(2) Ensures Resource use efficiency.

[eg] Training farmers on Drip Irrigation.

(3) Increases economic returns to farmers by boosting production.

(4) Help in increasing Mechanisation hence labour efficiency on farm.

(5) Increases availability of Agriculture Credit and Finance.

[eg] As per NABARD, agri. credit has increased from 4.75 lakh Cr to 15 lakh Cr (2020)

## Challenges faced in Agri Extension Services

(1) Digital illiteracy of farmers.

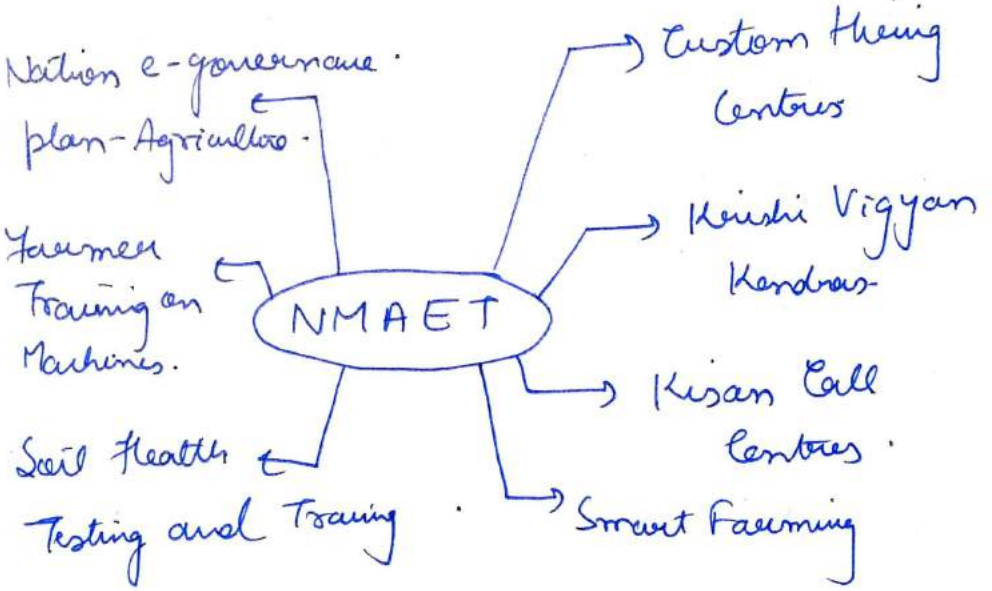
(2) Reluctance of farmers to change his age old farming practices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Trust deficit between officials and farmers

(4) Non availability of electricity/connectivity to educate farmers on implement Measures

(5) Paucity of Funds due to high fiscal burden on government.




→ Hence, NMAET is assisting Indian farmers to leverage on technology. However to realise Ashok Dalwai Committee's objective to double farmers income, hurdle risks to deliver such measures to farmers end need to be addressed.

14. Clearly delineate the 'employment problem' that India currently faces. Also, explain the fundamental reasons behind existence of this problem. (250 words) 15

भारत वर्तमान समय में जिस 'रोजगार समस्या' का सामना कर रहा है, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से निरूपित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के अस्तित्व के मूल कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

The 'Employment Problem' in Indian economy has kicked in after the period of Jobless growth i.e the GDP was increasing without proportional increases in employment.

Current Issue of Employment

(1) As per Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), at least 10 million jobs were lost during pandemic.

(2) As per Usual Status, PLFS survey says unemployment reached 20% mark in April 2020.

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(3) Jobs are concentrated in Urban areas leading to widespread migrations.

(4) Underemployment of weaker sections like STs and SCs.

[eg] As per Assessment Report of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 51.3% STs are underemployed.

(5) Automation of machines may replace at least 400 million workers by 2030.

Fundamental Reasons

(1) Skill - Gap in Market:

[eg] As per NSO data, only 2.3% of Indian workforce is skilled.

(2) Lack of Reskilling to tune with Industry 4.0 and digital Technology Revolution.

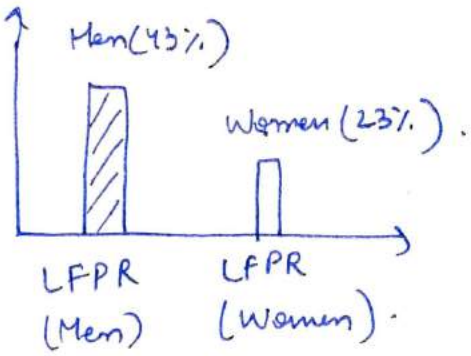
(3) K-shaped recovery in growth leading to increasing divergence.

(4) Concentration of wealth in few hands.

[eg] As per Pew Research, 75% of National wealth is held by top 10%.

(5) Gender disparity in Employment sector:

[eg] As per PLFS data:




Way Forward

- Urban Employment guarantee Scheme.
- Skill development
- Reskilling as per Industry 4.0.
- Decreasing Unpaid Labour.
- Inclusive gender parity in growth.
- Investment must be increased

→ As data suggest, Investment has decreased in economy from (38% → 31.4%). Hence More investment leads to multiplier effect & creates jobs which is need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Although steps have been taken for integrating the dispersed logistics activities of maritime trade, much more needs to be done to make India a maritime powerhouse. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि समुद्री व्यापार की विखंडित लॉजिस्टिक गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं, फिर भी भारत को एक समुद्री पावरहाउस बनाने के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maritime Trade refers to the trade that is met using Sea lanes of Communication in International Sphere.

→ Indian Maritime trade accounts for 95% trade by Volume and 65% by Value.

Steps Taken to Integrate Logistics

(I) Sagarmala Project :

(1) Aims at port led Industrialisation

(2) Integration of Ports domestically and internationally.

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(3) Development of Coastal Communities

(4) Investment in Port Infrastructure.

(5) Promotion of studies in Ship designing and Oceanography.

(II) Coastal Economic Zones created for seamless movement.

* Ship turnaround time has reduced to less than 4 days.

(III) e-SANCHIT introduced for seamless clearance at ports.

**Issues persisting in Maritime Trade**

(1) Ports are not specialised in goods, leads to overlapping.

(2) Ship ownership is low, leading to high dependence on external Cargo players.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Training of Port staff in digital modes needs to be done.

(4) Infrastructure and Investment to leverage on frontier Technology is lacking.

(5) Less support / involvement and training of coastal communities

(6) Security concerns lead to delay

Way Forward

(1) Training of port handling staff in digital Technology.

(2) Specialisation of ports for specific goods.

(3) Development of Inland Waterways.

(4) Investment and Regulatory measures to promote shipbuilding & Ship ownership.

→ Recent Bill to give more Autonomy to Ports is a good way to ensure India's rank on World Banks Logistics Index is improved to increase its attractiveness

16. Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services is crucial to understand the link between the economy and environment. Discuss with specific references to India's initiatives in this regard. (250 words) 15

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण के मध्य संबंध को समझने के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के लिए लेखांकन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा की गयी पहलों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Natural Capital Accounting refers to inclusion of ecosystem services by quantifying them in economic terms as a factor of development and progress.

Importance of Natural Capital Accounting

1. Increases Political Will to conserve Ecosystem Services.
2. Better Management of resources of Environment due to Quantification.
3. Furthers India's goals towards Sustainable Development.

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(4) Creates the necessary climate towards creating sensitivity to dwindling Natural Resources.

* As per Dasgupta Review of IUCN report, India's Natural Capital per capita has reduced by 40% in last 2 decades.

(5) Ethically sound on basis of Environmental Ethic principles.

India's Initiatives in this Regard

(1) NCAVES: Natural Capital Accounting Valuation of Ecosystem Services.

- led by EU
- India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa are Members.

(2) EnviStats Report:

- Led by Central Statistical Office (CSO) in India as one of its kind Valuation of Natural Capital.

→ Hence, valuation of Natural Capital Accounting go a long way to meet Sustainable development goals for 2030 as something that is Measured in Economic Terms is Managed well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation accompanied by population growth have increased both the risk and impact of natural disasters. Discuss the statement along with adequate measures to address the relevant concerns in India. (250 words) 15

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीव्र और अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम और प्रभाव दोनों को बढ़ा दिया है। भारत में विद्यमान प्रासंगिक चिंताओं के निवारण हेतु यथोचित उपायों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

India has witnessed a Rapid Unplanned Urbanisation post LPG Reforms 1991 which has lead to congested cities and has increased risk and impact of Natural disasters. [eg] As per World Bank, 40% of Indian population will be urban by 2030.

Reasons for Rapid Urbanisation

(1) Asymetric growth both regionally and Temporally.

(2) Lack of basic sanitation / infrastructure in Villages.

(3) Rapid increase in population.

(4) Concentration of Industries in resource.

rich regions for labour.

(5) Better standard of living in Urban cities.

→ Hence both Pull and Push factors have led the Unplanned Urbanisation.

## Risk and Impact of Natural Disasters

Risk:

(1) Urban Floods due to compromised sanitation and waste Management.

(2) Diseases spread creating a natural harbor due the congested living.

(3) Unscientific cutting of slopes increase risk of landslides (done for housing population & connectivity)

(4) Heat Island Effect due to congested cities increase global Warming.

(5) Use of lakes / deforestation to house increasing urban population increase disaster risk.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of Disaster

- Cyclone Shelters and Bio Shields are cut off leading to more Impact.
- Earthquake effect increases in congested cities
- Less ability to Recover - Rehabilitate
- Effects urban population health.
- Loss of Life and Infrastructure.

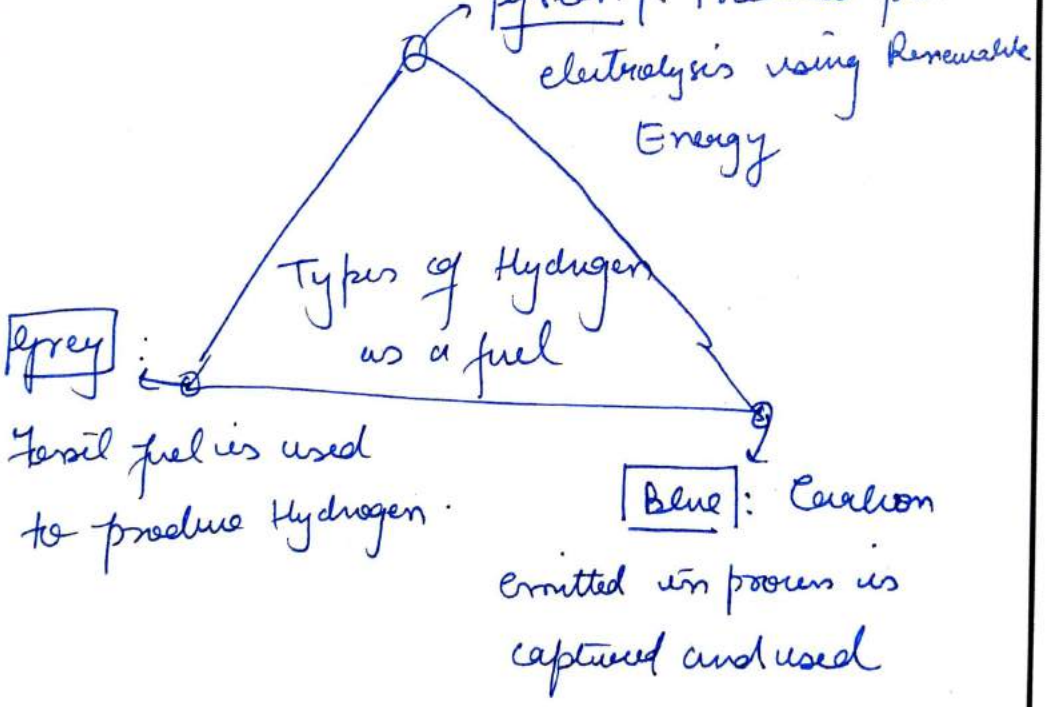
**Measures to Address**

1. Building Resilence based on Disaster Management Cycle.
2. De-congest the cities by creating other Migration Magnet areas
3. Training locals for Disaster Recovery & Response.
4. Better Land Use for Sustainable living.

→ Hence to Realise goals of Sendai Framework for disaster Risk Reduction, its important to create opportunities distributed equally in region to reduce affected population.

18. National Hydrogen Mission can be a game changer for India's rising energy demands. Comment. **(250 words) 15**
भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन एक गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National Hydrogen Mission is an initiative by several governments including India to increase production of green Hydrogen and increase share of Hydrogen in Energy mix in their own countries.




→ India seeks to improve its capacity to produce green Hydrogen.

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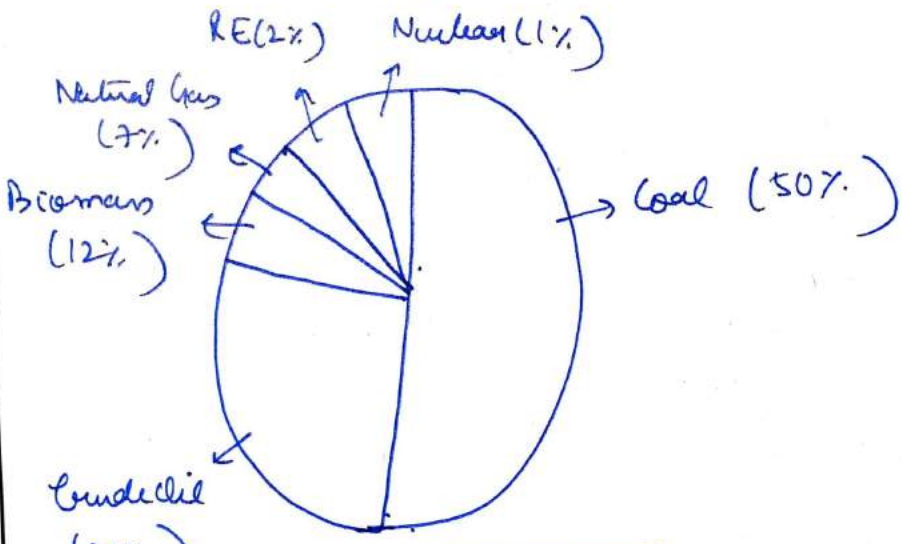
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

## India's Rising Energy Demands

- As per International Energy Agency Report on World Energy Outlook, 2021, India's growth in energy needs until be highest at 25%, overtaking EU to become 3rd highest user by 2040.

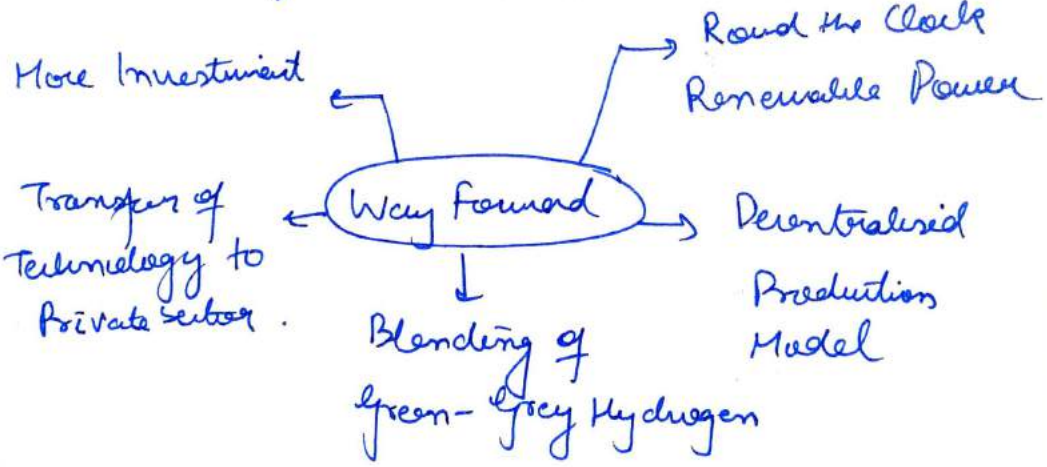



India's energy Mix

→ Hence since India is highly dependent on fossil fuel, further increasing needs must be met through green sources.

## Hydrogen Mission as a game changer

1. Clean fuel due to decreased C-emissions.
2. Help in meeting global climate commitments (at COP26)
3. Easy availability as Hydrogen is most abundant element.
4. Flexible use as a fuel cell or fuel itself
5. Rapid spread capability due to wide availability and efficiency.




→ Hence, since India's energy demand is growing rapidly, to walk the COP 26 talk, National Hydrogen Mission is a likely way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite geo-strategic instability of its region and a keen awareness of the cyber threat it faces, India has made only 'modest progress' in developing its policy and doctrine for cyberspace security. Critically examine. (250 words) 15

अपने क्षेत्र की भू-रणनीतिक अस्थिरता और इसके समक्ष विद्यमान साइबर खतरों के संबंध में व्यापक जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत ने साइबरस्पेस सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और सिद्धांत विकसित करने में केवल 'साधारण प्रगति' की है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

As per IT Act 2000, 'Cyber Security' is defined as protecting / preserving the Critical Information Infrastructure, Computer software, information systems and the data stored therein from unauthorised access, use or leak.

Geo Strategic Instability and Cyber Threat:

(1) China as a prime offender of India's cyberspace.

eg Red Echo attack which compromised Maharashtra power grid.

(2) Anonimity in cyber attacks offenders increases risk.

(3) Not restricted by geographical borders.

(4) Dependence of almost every sector on Critical Infrastructure.

[eg] Power Sector, Nuclear Power Plants, etc.

(5) Cyber attacks as a Security challenge on Military capability.

[eg] HAL employee was duped to send aircraft designs to ISIS in Pakistan.

**Modest Progress in India**

- India has a 'National Cyber Security Policy 2013' but it falls short of current challenges as:

(1) Rapid change in Technology leading to new modes of Cyber attacks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) No digital literacy among officials increase vulnerability to Social Engineering attacks.

(3) Economy has digitised with new modes of payment like UPI.

(4) No Data Privacy law in India exist till date.

(5) New technology like AI uses Data as a core resource, hence such changes needs a new framework.

Way Forward
- Policy to promote Digital Hygiene.
- Personal Data Security Act.
- Increasing Awareness in Citizens.
- Flexible Cyber Security Policy.
- More Technological ability to CERT-In.
- Digital literacy is needed

→ Recent report by CERT-In reports 27000 attacks on Indian Websites in last year. Clearly a new Cyber Security Policy is needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Developmental interventions alone cannot play a defining role in the resolution of existing and protracted internal conflicts in various parts of India within a reasonable time frame. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

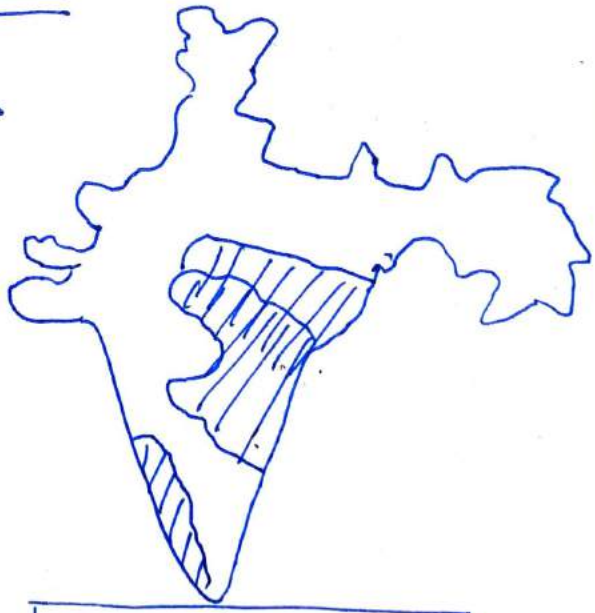
भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में व्याप्त और दीर्घकाल से जारी आंतरिक संघर्षों को उचित समय सीमा के भीतर हल करने में केवल विकासात्मक हस्तक्षेप एक निर्णायक भूमिका नहीं निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India since Independence has been dealing with wide range of internal conflicts ranging from Regionalism, Ethnic conflicts, Terrorism and Radicalisation, etc.

Existing Internal Conflicts :

(1) Left Wing Extremism

- Demand for a people's govt.
- Seeks to overthrow current regime by violent upsurge.
- Attacks on Civilians, Local govt. employee, etc.



Affected area as per MoHA, 2018

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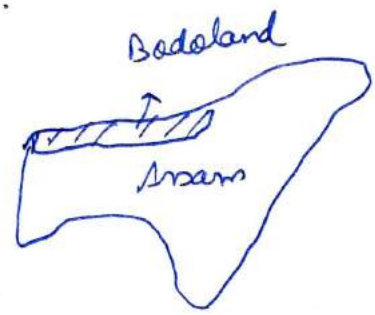
(2) Naga Conflict :

- Nagas in North East demanding an independent state of 'greater Nagalim' with a separate flag & constitution.

(3) Bodoland Movement :

- Bodos under National Democratic Bodo Front violently demanding an autonomous region of Bodoland.




Development Measures Taken

(1) Special Central Assistance from Centre.
(2) Expenditure on Schools and PDS in affected area.
(3) Civic Action Programme in region.

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Inadequacy of Development Measures

(1) Underdevelopment is used just to mask a radical ideology.

(2) Radicalised youth is provided and fed with violent ideas.

(3) Loss of lives and property calls for a Security Response.

(4) Elimination of prime leaders is important to break the Chain of Radicalisation.

(5) If security clampdown is not taken, development measures cant be delivered.

→ Hence, as the recent SAMADHAN doctrine to deal with Naxalism does, development with security crackdowns needed. However Human Rights abuses during process must be checked to prevent further radicalisation.

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | ASAD ZUBERI | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 1222481 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 24/12/2021 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
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| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

**Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Jyotiba Phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे बल्कि साहित्यिक कार्यों के संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।

Jyotiba Phule is considered to be one of the most important social reformer of India during late 19th century.

Key Social Reformer

(1) Satyashodhak Samaj :

- 'Truth seeker's Society' established by Jyotiba Phule
- Worked to uplift women
- Played a key role in empowerment of lower Caste.

(2) Education :

- Jyotiba Phule with Savitribai Phule

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played an important role to women girl education in India.

Patron of Literary Works

(1) Gulamgiri :

- Written by Jyotiba Phule
- Shows Indian mythological stories as an example of oppression of Non-Brahmins by Brahmins.

(2) Satyashodhak Dharma Pustak :

- Written by Jyotiba Phule as a religion for humanity
- Values like brotherhood, unity and kindness as basis of religion

→ Hence Jyotiba Phule played a Key role in Indian Renaissance in late 19th century.

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2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate.

**(150 words) 10**

भारत में गुफा चित्रकला की धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों विशेषताओं से युक्त एक दीर्घ परंपरा रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cave paintings in India go as old as Lower Paleolithic age. However first evidences are found from Upper Paleolithic age.

Tradition of Religous Attributes

(1) In early History:

- Paintings found from Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic era in dark Cave and passages => evidence of Religous-Magical Practices.

(2) Maurya age: Lomus Rishi Caves (Barabar) cave for Ajeevika sect.

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(3) Gupta Age : Called as age of Religious Art.

- Ajanta Cave : 29 Buddhist Caves with 25 Viharas and 4 Chaityas

- Ellora Cave : With Buddhist, Jain and Brahminical caves (includes Kailasnath Temple)

Tradition of Secular Attributes

(1) Early History :

- Upper Paleolithic : Patterns, images of animals -

- Mesolithic : Hunting scenes, dancing

(2) Maurya and Post Maurya :

- Caves contain evidences of pottery, cultural artefacts like Bangles, etc.

→ Hence Cave Tradition in India is a unique mix of Religious and Secular Traditions.

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3. The Swadeshi movement started as an anti-partition movement, but became a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

स्वदेशी आंदोलन एक विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन 1905 के बाद यह एक बहु-आयामी जन आंदोलन बन गया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Swadeshi Movement began as a movement in 1903 after Lord Curzon announced partition of Bengal which was seen as a threat to unity of country.

As an Anti Partition Movement

1. Initially began due to Moderates like SN Banerjee and Ananda Bose criticised govt. idea to partition Bengal
2. Processions and barefoot marches on day of partition in 1905
3. Rakhi tied as a symbol of unity

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Multi Faceted Mass Movement

It was soon joined by Masses:

① Political :- Funds was raised
- Huge processions organised.

② Economic :- Call to boycott British cloth and salt.
- Push for Swadeshi firms like Steam Navigation Company.

③ Social :- Festivals like Shivaji festival used
- Swadeshi education was conceptualised

④ Cultural :- 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was sung & Abindranath Tagore made paintings in support of movements.

→ Hence though started as an anti partition struggle, it took a multi faceted form.

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4. Although the National Emergency of 1975 was a temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened the spirit and resistance of our democracy. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल एक अस्थायी आघात था, तथापि इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की भावना और सहज-विरोध को प्रोत्साहित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The era of 1970s is known for it was the only time National Emergency was ~~[illegible]~~ proclaimed. It was proclaimed on 2 grounds:

(i) War and external aggression by Pakistan

(ii) Internal disturbance.

**Temporary Blip to India's History**

① Considered as a departure from a stable Nehru-Shastri era to a tumultuous Indira era.

② Known for stringent measures by govt.

③ Saw extreme Political Instability.

## Spirit and Resistance of Democracy

① Lead to evolution of Constitution :

- 42nd amendment Act introduced fundamental duties under Art-51 A.
- 44th Ammendment Act was enacted to remove and further evolve a democratic constitution.

② Role of Judiciary :

- Cases like ADM Jabalpur attracted wide critism and showed that no organ is above power of people

③ Saw a unique system of Checks and Balances at Work.

→ Hence, though known for a very unstable era, it empowered and deepened working of Indian democracy.

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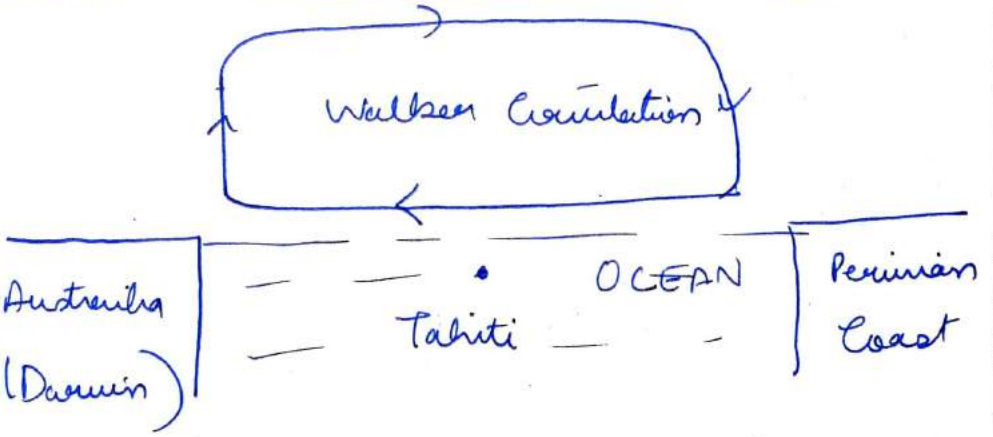
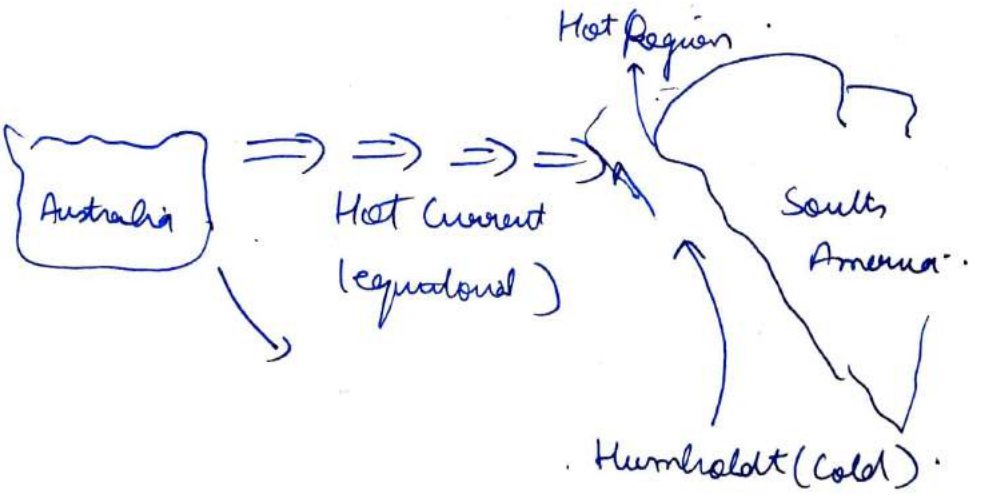
5. Examine the relationship between the Walker Circulation and the Indian Monsoon. **(150 words) 10**

वाकर संचरण और भारतीय मानसून के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Walker Circulation is defined as the circulation of air in low and high atmosphere in South Pacific which leads the El-Nino / La Nina events.




Inverted Walker Circulation: El Nino :



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## Affect on Indian Monsoon

(I) El-Nino : (Inverted Walker)

1. Weakens South East Trade Winds
2. May lead the droughts in India and Australia.
3. May delay break of Indian Monsoon.

(II) La Nina : (Strengthened).

1. Strengthens South East Trades
2. Heavy Rainfall in India & Australia
3. Food Security but dangers of floods.

→ Hence Monsoon is a complex phenomenon with World events like Walker Circulation, Rossby Waves and Madden Julian Oscillation affecting it.

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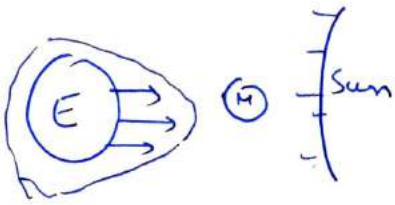
6. Identifying the factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic and economic significance. **(150 words) 10**

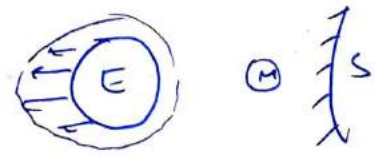
ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tides are defined as the Vertical Movement in Ocean Water due to a combined effect of gravity and Centrifugal force.

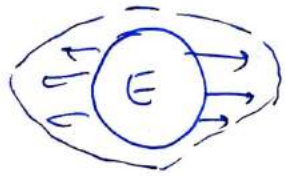
Factors responsible for formation




Gravity Bulge




Centrifugal force Bulge.




Tidal Bulge.

(1) Effect of gravity :- gravity of Sun and

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Moon pull Water high on one side and overcum Centrifugal force.

(2) Effect of Centrifugal force: Pushes Water high on other side of earth to overcome gravitational pull of sun & earth.

**Geographic Significance**

(1) Replenish Water in estuaries leading the coral reefs ~~[illegible]~~ getting resources.

(2) Help small plankton and organisms to migrate.

**Economic Significance**

(1) Tidal Energy generation

(2) Used in Navigation by Small boats

(3) Make fishing possible in estuaries.

→ Hence Tides are a phenomena of geographical and economic significance.

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7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss the role played by them in shaping the climate of the earth. **(150 words) 10**

रॉस्बी तरंगें क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rossby Waves are high atmospheric waves on movement of air in Atlantic Region.

Role Played in Shaping Climate

1. Affects global air circulation
2. Affects movement of Polar Jet Stream
3. Affects Oceanic Water circulation of Atlantic Ocean.
4. Regulates distribution of heat and hence controls air pressure conditions of Atlantic region.

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(5) Affects Indian Monsoon. by bringing in depressions and affecting conditions of West Indian Ocean Region.

→ Hence Rossby Waves have a large bearing on global atmospheric conditions, inducing rain in some areas and effecting food security.

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8. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफ़गानिस्तान में बढ़ते वैश्विक रुचि के कारणों में से एक यहां प्रमुख प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Afghanistan saw a recent coup by Taliban which came back in power toppling a democratic government after 2001.

Increased global Interest in Afghanistan

(1) China : - Seeks the support Taliban for Natural resources.
- Invited Taliban leader to China for Talks.

(2) Russia : - Trying to induce influence using Moscow-10 grouping

(3) US : - Recently held dialogue called Troika Plus on Taliban.

(4) India : - Many projects in Afghanistan
- Recently held Delhi Declaration

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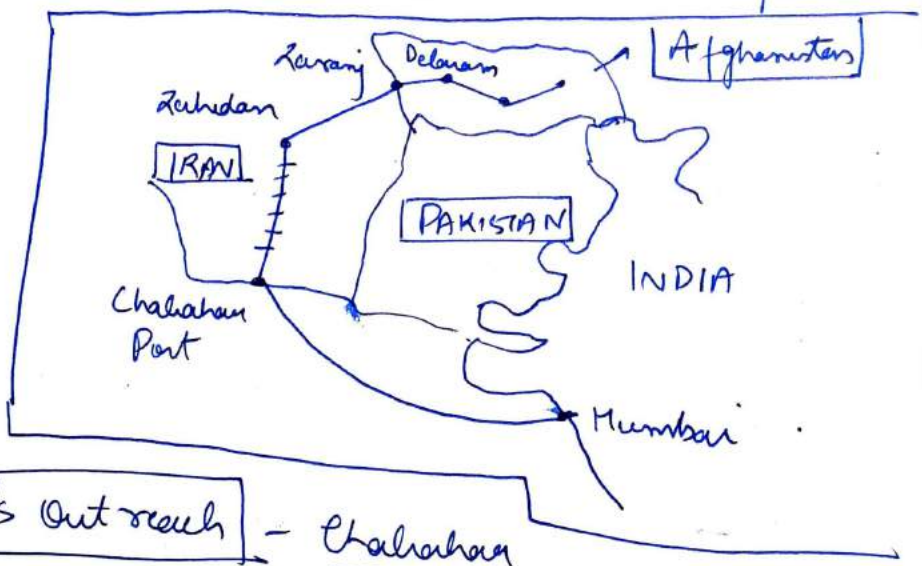
## Key Natural Resources in Afghanistan

① Lithium Reserves : - China is already conducting surveys to harness it.
- Important for e-Vehicles.

② Nuclear fuel : - Uranium deposits in Central Asia including Kazakhstan & Afghanistan

③ Unutilised sand and Minerals deposits.




India's Out reach - Chabahar Port Project through Iran
- Connect Central Asia Policy.

→ Hence to leverage on Natural Resources of Afghanistan, several countries are making efforts to assert its influence.

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9. The traditional structure of the caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over the last few decades in India. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पिछले कुछ दशकों में जाति व्यवस्था की पारंपरिक संरचना में विरोधाभासी परिवर्तन देखे गए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste System in India forms a basic part on which Indian Society is organised. A hierarchy on Social Stratification of Brahmin - Kshatriya - Vaishya - Shudra is a characteristic of Caste System.

G S Ghurye has studied caste system and mentioned its changing nature.

Paradoxical Changes

(1) Desanskritization :- Traditionally lower caste wanted to move to higher ones

- Now higher castes are claiming low status to get Reservation Benefits.

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(2) Pseudo Tribalisation : – Higher caste are even claiming Tribal status by taking up their practices for Legal Benefits.

(3) Mobilisation and Dominant Caste :

– Money, Education and Occupation now play a greater role than land holdings.

(4) Status of Women in Caste :

– Increasing Individualism due the Feminist Movements.

(5) New Forms of Caste System : – Initially restricted to socio-economic sphere, now caste system is claiming new forms in Urban spaces like in factories.

→ Hence, paradoxical Change is marked by higher castes trying to claim a low Status which is not seen in Traditional setup

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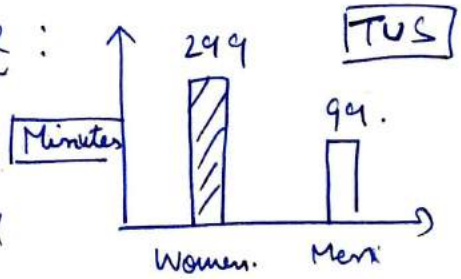
**10.** Economic empowerment of women is the key to ensure their social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण उनके सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Women in India have traditionally been oppressed under the brunt of Religious orthodoxy, Caste atrocities and Patriarchy. India has changed its approach from Welfare-Development based to Empowerment based post 2001.

Economic Empowerment as a Key to Social Empowerment

① Unpaid Work issue:

- Women spend 3 times more time doing unpaid labour.



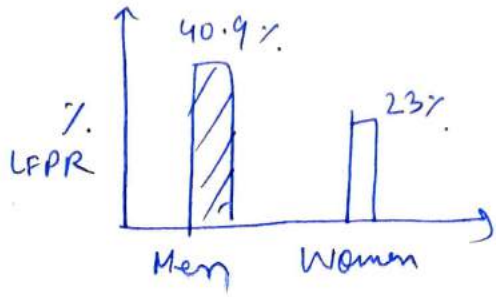

(Time Use Survey).

Social effect: - Seen as unproductive part of family
- Locked in home ⇒ No self dignity.

(2) Low Labour Force Participation :

↳ Social effect :

- Less economic independence.
- Dependent on males for basic social functions




PLFS data

(3) Economic empowerment leads to increased literacy in Women.

(4) Increased economic role decrease their role as Care-takers in society.

Way Forward
- → Gender Parity in Jobs
- → Equal pay for equal work
- → Quantify Household Work
- → Skill development.

→ With 2020 as 25th year of Beijing Platform for Action on Women, its time to empower women Socially & economically.

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11. India has the highest number of endangered languages in the world as per the UNESCO. In this context, discuss the factors that have endangered native languages in India and highlight the steps taken to conserve and protect these languages. **(250 words) 15**

यूनेस्को के अनुसार, विश्व में संकटग्रस्त भाषाओं की सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में देशज भाषाओं को संकटग्रस्त बना दिया है और इन भाषाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

As per People's Linguistic Survey of Indian languages, around 400 languages face the threat of extinction in India

Indian Languages

- Indo Aryan
- Dravidian
- Austro Asiatic
- Sino Tibetan

Composition - Indo Aryan group is most spoken languages with 71% Hindi speakers

- Dravidian is 2nd most spoken.
- Sino Tibetan & Austroasiatic is largely Tribal group.

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## Factors endangering Languages

(1) Lack of Script :

- Many tribal languages like Gondi do not have script.

(2) Changing Nature of Tribal Society :

- Youth is choosing mainstream languages like English over their own language.

(3) Political Issues :

- Regional political parties playing politics on language.

(4) Globalisation and Urbanisation :

- Leading to demographic change & loss of native culture.

(5) Lack of Mother Tongue in Schools :

- due to lack of staff and lack of Material.

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Steps Taken to Conserve

(1) Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities under Art 350 B.

(2) Art 29 empowers minorities to conserve their languages, script and culture.

(3) NEP, 2020 : Mandates instructions in Mother Tounge till class 5 or beyond.

(4) Anthropological Survey of India & Tribal Research Institutions Working to develop Scripts of Tribal languages.

→ Though efforts are being made, leveraging on Technology like AI and Machine learning can help to assess audios and develop scripts at a faster pace.

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**12.** The policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

'सहायक संधि' की नीति ने बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष साम्राज्यिक दायित्व के भारतीय रियासतों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

The policy of Subsidiary Alliance is attributed as a policy formulated and implemented by Lord Wellesley during end of 18th century.

Enabling Control on Indian States

Features :

1. British troops will be placed in Indian states.
2. Maintainence of Troops will be done by Indian state itself.
3. If maintainence is not paid, a part of territory was taken.

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(4) No European engagement can be done by Indian state without viceroy's consent.

(5) A British resident was posted in court of state.

(6) No domestic alliance could be made without British concurrence.

In return:

(1) British promised to protect the state in case of attack by fellow state or external agents.

(2) Promised not to interfere in Internal affairs of state.

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Advantages

(1) British troop stationed all over India.

(2) No direct debt the Britishers

(3) Controlled any other European engagement.

(4) Controlled Internal affairs

→ Hence, through this policy states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas were taken one by one under colonial control. Proved to be one of the hallmarks of Colonial Strategies.

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13. "Before 1857 the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment. **(250 words) 15**

"1857 से पूर्व अंग्रेज भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक स्वरूप के विरुद्ध प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर रहे थे, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इसके साथ कार्य किया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The struggle of 1857 is considered to be a Watershed in India's struggle towards Independence. VD Savarkar has called it as a Ist War of Independence.

Before 1857: Against Traditional Grain

- Post Charter Act of 1813 Britishers took Victorian liberalism and tried to reform Indian Society.

(1) Indian Renaissance:

- Efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy and

other Indian reformers urged British to take up Social Reforms.

(2) Ban on Female Infanticide :- first done in 1795, then in 1804 in all Indian states.

(3) Ban on Sati :- Efforts of Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar led the Sati Abolition Act 1829.

(4) Widow Remarriage :- was allowed as per act of 1845

(5) Various commissions like ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Wood Despatched ushered for a move to Female education.

→ This led Indians to think Britishers are attacking Indian Social Traditions.

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Post 1857 : Act of Good Government of India

(1) India was brought under Sovereign Rule of Queen.

(2) Promised the respect Indian Culture and Traditions.

(3) Indians were allowed to compete for Civil Services post 1861.

(4) Indian representation in Legislature was also increased

(5) British alienated themselves from Social reforms.

→ Hence the era of Victorian liberalism was replaced by a Conservative brand of liberalism where British were now working with Indian Traditional grain and not against it.

Don't w anything marg (इस भा कुछ ना लि

**14.** Enumerating the revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat-sen, discuss the conditions that led to the revival of Chinese nationalism in the early 20th century. **(250 words) 15**

सन यात-सेन द्वारा प्रतिपादित क्रांतिकारी सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चीनी राष्ट्रवाद का पुनरुत्थान हुआ।

Sun-Yat-Sen is considered to be one of the greatest Nationalists in China leading many movements in early 20th century leading to revival of Chinese Nationalism

Revival of Chinese Nationalism

(1) First World War (1914-19)

- Saw growing importance of Japan in eastern Sphere

(2) Growth of ~~Colonialism~~ Colonialism :

- As a British Colony, China saw

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colonial miseries like India.

(3) Economic Woes:

- Due to Wartime expenses, Wars and loss of Soldiers.

(4) Quest for Natural Resources:

- Japan, being scare in Natural Resources looked for colonies leading to Miseries in Manchuria Region.

(5) Russo-Japanese War (Japan Win):

- 1904-1907 saw growth in Japanese dominance leading to Chinese fear.

(6) Role of Thinkers:

- Eastern philosophy and its nature love made Chinese rethink about their land.

(7) Russian Revolution :

- First in 1905 and then in 1917 by Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

- Led to growth of idea of Communism and extreme Socialism in China.

→ All these factors led to and paved way of consolidating Nationalism in China in early 20th century.

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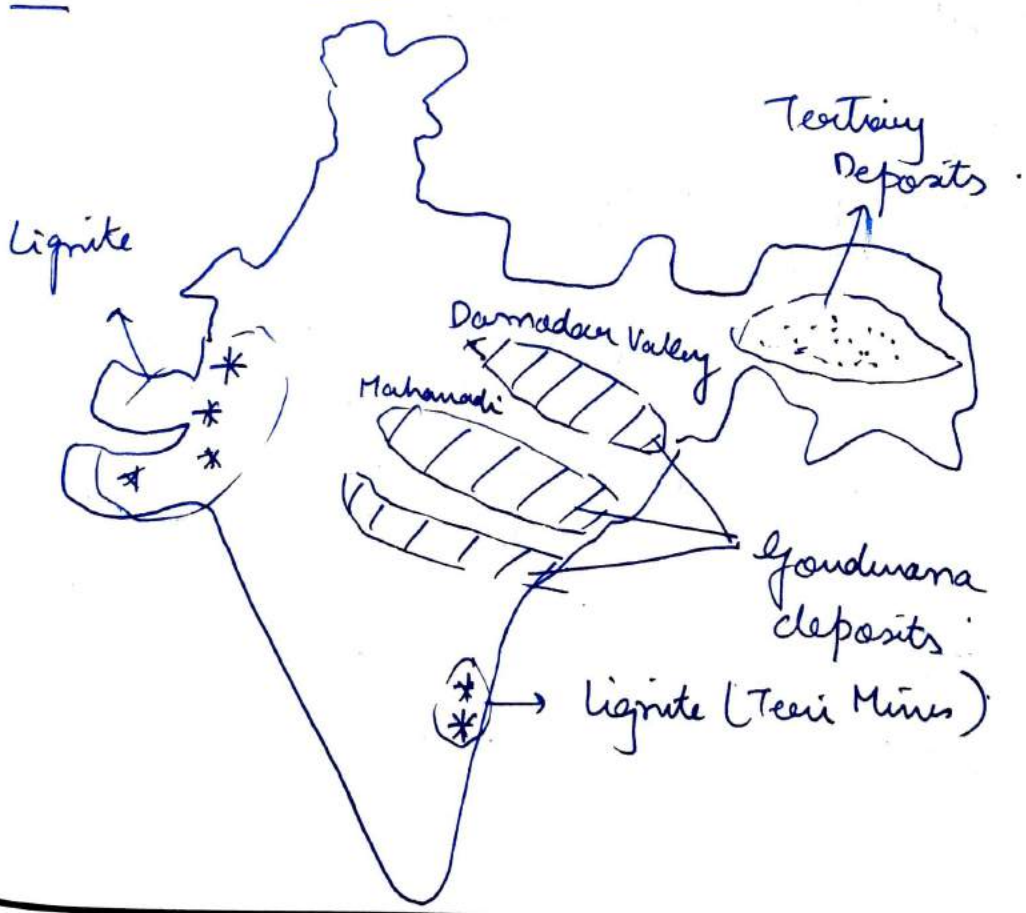
**15.** Based on their geological age, present a brief account of the classification and distribution of coal reserves in India. Also, discuss the ongoing stress in the coal sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कोयला भण्डारों की भूवैज्ञानिक आयु के आधार पर, उनके वर्गीकरण एवं वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला क्षेत्र में जारी दबाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Coal is one of the most widely distributed Natural Resources in the World and is a primary source of energy used in Iron ore, Metallurgical, Steel and Power Industries.



## Coal Band on Geological Age

(1) Gondwana Deposits :

- One of the oldest Sedimentary deposits of coal.
- Found in Central India plateau in Damodar Valley, Mahanadi Valley Region.
- Low in Sulphur Content, Average quality coal.

(2) Tertiary Deposits :

- Mainly found in North east India in Brahmaputra Valley Region.
- High in Sulphur content, coal is not of very high quality.

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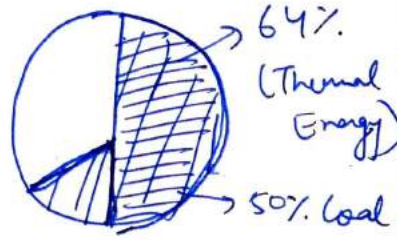
(5) Some lignite deposits from Gondwana age also found in West and South.

**Ongoing Stress of Coal in India**

(1) High dependence on Coal




Coal as energy mix of India

(2) Decrease in World production leading to decreased imports

(3) Surge in Power Demand.

(4) Huge disruption in China, leading producer of Coal.

→ Hence though the govt. has said that country is facing no shortage of Coal, its credentials as a possible pollutant demands a move towards a Renewable energy based development Model.

16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can be help India realise its potential. **(250 words) 15**

न्यू इंडिया विज़न 2030 के लिए ब्लू इकोनॉमी के महत्व को देखते हुए, उन प्रमुख समुद्री खनिजों के वितरण को चित्रित कीजिए जो भारत को अपनी क्षमता को समझने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

Blue Economy as a key to New Vision for India is based on economic, geo-political importance of Oceans as well as the potential to yield Natural Resources for Energy Security.

Importance of Blue Economy

(1) Free and open Sea lanes of Communications (SLOCs).

(2) Development of Fishery sector to ensure food security.

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(3) Sustainable Model of fishing using new Technology.

(4) Geo-Political engagement in Indian Ocean Region is strengthened

(5) Further: Maritime Security and curbs on Drug Trafficking on Sea Route.

## Key Ocean Minerals

(1) Mineral Nodules :

- Found on the ocean Bed
- Mining may give minerals like Manganese.
- Found in Continental Shelves and in Exclusive Economic Zone of India.

(2) Methane Hydrates :

- Frozen cage of ice with bubbles

of Methane trapped in between.
- Can help India to realise the goal of gas Economy (15% of mix by 2030)
- Found in rich amounts in Kaveri basin and Bay of Bengal region.

(3) Shale gas:
- Offshore coal and oil fields in India can yield rich Shale gas deposits largely in Arabian sea region.

→ Hence, Blue economy for a New India Vision 2030 can help India to steer its energy security towards a promising future. Technological cooperation with US will help India realising its potential.

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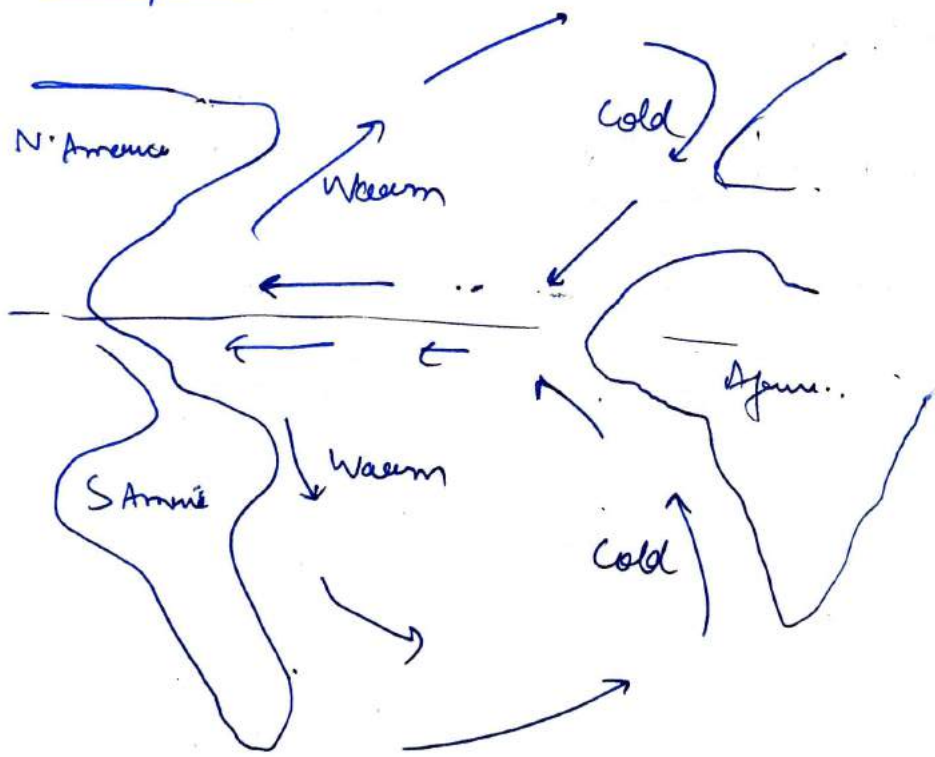
17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact.
**(250 words) 15**

अटलांटिक मेरिडियनल ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन (AMOC) क्या है? AMOC में हालिया अवनति के कारणों और इससे संबंधित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) is defined as the oceanic circulation of warm, salty water on surface towards poles and cold water currents under water towards the equator.



## Recent decline in circulation

As reported by World Meteorological Organisation, AMOC has been weakest in 2010-20.

Reasons: (1) Changing Climatic Patterns

(2) Ocean Acidification.

(3) Change in global Atmospheric Circulation.

(4) Global Warming leading to more fresh water melting at the Poles.

(5) Weak Polar Vortex affecting climate of Northern Hemisphere.

## Associated Impacts of Weakening AMOC

(1) Affects global air circulation

(2) Affects salinity distribution of Ocean Water.

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(3) May impact food security due to climate extremes.

(4) Rising sea levels lead to endangering livelihoods.

(5) Effects Ocean temperature ⇒ threat to survivability of organisms.

→ Hence since global oceanic circulations and air circulations are pivotal to the climate ~~regimes~~ regimes, the weakening of AMOC will have a huge impact on global climate & hence well being of humans.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Recent reports and National Family Health Surveys have signalled a monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss the challenges that it will pose. Also, suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

हालिया रिपोर्ट्स और राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों ने भारतीय जनसांख्यिकी में एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का संकेत दिया है। इस बदलाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जो इसके कारण उत्पन्न होंगी। साथ ही, उपचारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) data was recently released which has shown a huge shift in India's demography.

**Highlights of Shift**

(1) Sex Ration;

- Adult sex Ratio has shifted in favour of females (1020/1000)

(2) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- Reported to be 2.1 which is replacement rate.

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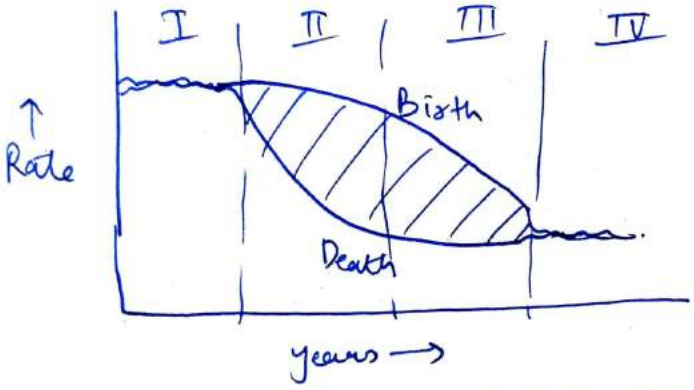
- Some states show a TFR of 1.9 which is below Replacement Rate.

(3) Female Fertility:

- Around 24% of girls between 15-18 were found to be married and bearing children.

Challenges Posed by Shift




- India was expected to be towards end of III rd stage but NFHS shows signs of country stepping into ~~Stage~~ Stage IV of population stabalisation.

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(1) Middle Income Trap is a threat
(2) Low Human Capital development
(3) Increasing dependent population and decreasing productive population.
(4) Shows decreasing tendency to have children ⇒ Social Impacts on society & relationships (Family, etc.).
(5) Huge digital and economic divide.

Remedial Measures
- → No push to Population control Law.
- → Invest more in Health, Nutrition, Education
- → Increased Capital Expenditure for Multiplier Effect.
- → Increasing Awareness on Maternal Health

→ Hence, India's population is likely to increase due to Population Momentum for few more decades, leveraging on Dividend is need of hour.

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19. Looking at all poverty from the rural perspective and applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss the statement in context of differences between urban and rural poverty in India.

**(250 words) 15**

सभी प्रकार की निर्धनता को ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से देखने और शहरी परिस्थितियों के लिए ग्रामीण समाधानों को लागू करने से परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। भारत में शहरी और ग्रामीण निर्धनता के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Poverty is considered to be a pivotal problem for Developing Nations including India which Manifests itself in 2 forms

Poverty
- Relative
- Absolute

Differences between Rural and Urban Poverty

(1) Basket of Poverty line Indicators :

- is different in Rural and Urban areas due to different livelihood.

(2) Consumption Pattern :

- different leads to issues of Poverty

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is calculated using consumption basis.

(3) Dynamism:

- Both in consumption pattern and basket are more in Urban Areas.

(4) Recall Period:

- Affects Rural needs differently than Urban.
- A shorter period in Urban areas is required due to more dynamic Nature.

(5) Relative Poverty:

- More prevalent in Urban areas than in Rural areas.

## Rural Solutions of Poverty

(1) MGNREGA for ensured livelihood

(2) DDU-NRLM for self-help grouped prosperity.

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(3) DDU-Gramin Kaushalya Yojana for basic Skill Development.

Need in Urban Areas | Way Forward:

(1) Scheme for guaranteed livelihood.

eg Decentralised Urban Employment and Training (DUET) model of Jean Dreze.

(2) Mobility in PDS: Implementing One-Ration Card scheme.

(3) Considering Relative Poverty in estimates and schemes.

→ Since Urban poverty has a more dynamic nature marked by rapid Migration, issues with Sanitation, etc. an Urban oriented poverty Model different from rural is required for Urban issues.

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**20.** Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes and religious groups and oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss in the context of India.
**(250 words) 15**

क्षेत्रीय आंदोलन प्रायः रूढ़िवादी होते हैं, पारंपरिक सामाजिक वर्गों और धार्मिक समूहों द्वारा समर्थित होते हैं और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण आए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विरोध करते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is defined as a loyal feeling towards one's own land and region / community and feeling of it to be more politically independent.

Regionalism

- Positive Connotation (Brotherhood)
- Negative Connotation (Threat to Security)

Regional Movements in India

① Left Wing Extremism Movement:

- Prevalent in Central India, seeks to establish a Red Corridor.

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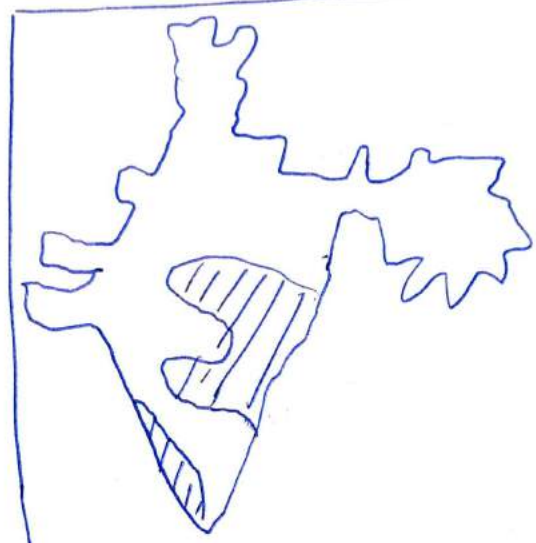
- Traditional Class Support :

- Local Tribals support it.
- Religion of Jal-Jungle Zameen is advocated.

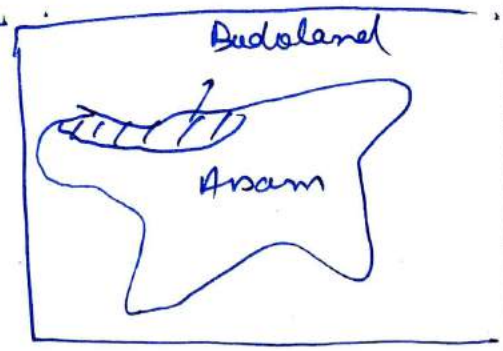


LWE affect area (MoHA, 2018)

- Oppose Social Change :
- Lopsided Industrialisation is opposed.
- Land Alienation, Shift in economy opposed.

(2) Bodoland Movement

- Traditional Support :
- By Bodo-Kachari Tribe (5% of STs).




- Oppose Social Change :
- Oppose Migration of Bengali in this area
- Opposes demographic Change.

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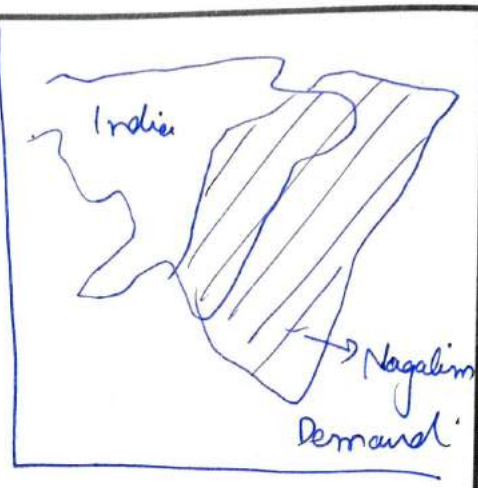
(3) Naga Movement :




• Traditional Support :

- of Ethnic Nagas living in North East.

• oppose Social Change :

- frequent attacks on groups like NSCN-IM.
- Against Ethnic mix up of Naga with Indian Culture.

→ Hence, clearly most of the regional movements in India leverage on a Traditional looking Religion and ethnic classes to oppose Modernity. An inclusive approach for development is a way forward.